Korean POWs Prevented from Telling U. S. Reporters Their Story

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 103 (8 Pages) | New York, Thursday, May 22, 1952 | Price 10 Cents

U. S. Army commanders used armed guards yesterday to prevent Koje Island prisoners of war from telling their story to U. S. newsmen. The brass barred the journalists from hearing the prisoners' side of the events in the stockades in which 91 Koreans and Chinese and one American have been killed.

An interpreter told the Americans what the Koreans were saying. The word "screening" was heard several times, according to the press dispatches from Koje Island, Korea.

The total number of POWs slain was raised to 91 yesterday when the generals belatedly admitted that another Koje Island prisoner had been killed Saturday by armed guards. At the same time more than 500 prisoners at Pusan on the Korean mainland were being forcibly evacuated to Koje Island.

Until the demonstration against mistreatment by prisoners at Pusan on Tuesday, army commanders had been making the claim that Pusan was a model camp, holding prisoners whom the army had listed as "anti-Communist."

The newsmen were stopped from listening to POWs at Koje Island compound 76 where the latest slaying took place.

The incident took place at the compound gates. At the insistent demand of prisoners in other compounds, Big. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, new Koje commander, had granted permission for representatives of other stockades to confer with those in compound 76. The prisoners had demanded the right to see for themselves whether any of their representatives had been harmed.

Shortly after the conference began newsmen began to arrive in a weapons carrier. Five American soldiers, their M-1 rifle held at ready positioin, guarded the spot.

One of the prisoners shouted in English:

"Let us talk to these war correspondents."

U.S. army officers and the guards refused.

The POW then sought to pass a package of notes to the American newsmen but an armed guard snatched it away.

The prisoners then set up a chant for the right to tell their story. A U. S. sergeant shouted back, nearly hysterically, "Shut up! Shut up!"

At that point, a U. S. officer intervened and hustled the newsmen away from the area, and a short time later off the island altogether.

Strung across the wires near the gate was a banner reminding observers that Brig. Gen. Charles F. Colson, former commander, had admitted that 90 prisoners had been slain at Koje. Other banners demanded that the army command honor the agreement made by Colson for granting minimum decencies, such as writing paper and more medical attention, and an end to forcible screening.

Meanwhile, at UN headquarters in New York, UN representa-

(Continued on Page 6)

Chiang General Now Aide to U.S. Koje Chief

A former general of Chiang Kai-shek's has been assigned to Gen. Boatner, Koje Island commander, it was disclosed yesterday. Gen. Boatner withheld the name. The appointment raised new fears of cruelties at Koje. Some of the world's most infamous atrocity-ridden political prison camps were run by the Kuomintang when it used every conceivable method of torture and murder in the futile efforts to halt the victory of democracy in China.

Detroit Papers Say Auto Wages Will Be Cut by Escalator Clause

DETROIT, May 21.—All three local dailies are predicting that when the Bureau of Labor Statistics computations are made known some time this or next week, a million members of the United Automobile Workers will be subject to a cut of two cents an hour in wages.

BLS said this was indicated unless the price trend in the few final days of the period covered in the next index figures reverses the result.

If the cut goes through, it will be the first since March, 1950, the last time the auto workers suffered a reduction by two cents by application of the cost-of-living two-way escalator clause of their contract.

Whatever cut is worked out on the BLS basis will come parallel with the regular four-cent hourly improvement raise on June 1.

Prof. Cronbach Joins Fight for Rosenbergs

Prof. Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus of Social Ethics and Theology at Hebrew Union College and Institute of Jewish Religion, Cincinnati, has joined the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, the committee announced yesterday through its chairman, Joseph Brainin.

Brainin also announced that the Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, religious figure and Negro leader, and Rev. Harry F. Ward, Professor Emeritus of Christian Ethics at Union Theological Seminary and a former chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, had signed an amicus brief on behalf of a new trial for the Rosenbergs.

Among the religious leaders supporting efforts for a new trial, in addition to the above, are Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles; Rev. Frank Glenn White, New York; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, Los Angeles; Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston; Rev. Carl L. Crain, Los Angeles; Rev. Charles William Campbell, Albany; Rev. Stephen T. Fritchman, Los Angeles; Rev. Willard Uphaus, Connecticut, and Revs. Harold O. Schmidt and Howard Matson, Los Angeles.

Germans Lay Border Violence to West

BERLIN, May 21.—The German Democratic Republic today charged that incidents of violence were being provoked by the imperialists along the east-west German border.

After a session presided over by premier Otto Grotewohl, the National Front issued a communique which said:

"This hour of national emergency makes it necessary that the people of the German Democratic Republic raise its own national defense forces under the leadership of its best sons."

Titled "An Appeal to the German People," the communique accused West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer with plotting to divide Germany forever and with making West Germany "a colony of American imperialism under 'plague-general' Matthew B. Ridgway as Governor-General."

The National Front said, "Adenauer's policy has led to American-ordered border provocations, to sabotage and to murder of peace fighters, as a prelude to provocations for war."

The news agency, ADN, reported a western agent, working on orders of the "imperial western powers," shot and killed people's police officer Ulrich Krohon while he was on duty in Soviet zone territory. It said the murderer escaped in the vehicle of his "employers," waiting for him on the western side of the frontier.

Gov't Informer Remembers List of Books

By HARRY RAYMOND

Testimony of government witness John Lautner soared into the realm of fantasy in the Foley Square Smith Act trial yesterday. It reached a point of ridiculousness when the witness rattled off a long list of Marxist books and pamphlets he said newly-recruited Communist Party members were required to read and study during 1934-36 in West Manhattan study circles.

The study circles, Lautner stated, were held once a week for three weeks. He said defendant V. J. Jerome was one of the instructors. But the list of books cited by the witness would have been a sizable reading task for a six-month course for advanced students.

Defense attorney John T. McTernan objected time and time again that testimony by Lautner amounted to nothing more than "memories" of the witness and was in no way linked with the 18 defendants on trial.

Judge Edward J. Dimock permitted the testimony to stand in the record "subject to later connection."

Defense counsel Mary Kaufman repeated the objection to Lautner's testimony concerning his alleged activities as a West Manhattan Section Organizer "in the spring of 1935."

Judge Dimock permitted the testimony to stand. But he said

(Continued on Page 6)

Negro Elks Parley Urges Big 5 Meeting And Peace in Korea

By DON WHEELDIN

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 21.—Resolutions calling for an end to the Korean war, five power peace negotiations, Fair Employment Practices and registration of all potential Negro voters highlighted the closing sessions of the four day Pacific States Association convention of Negro Elks.

Final count of official delegates totalled 115 from 30 lodges and two area councils. Additionally there were more than three dozen temples and other groups represented by the women's auxiliary which met separately.

More than 10,000 persons were represented at the gathering.

The peace resolution stressed the essential fatherhood of God and international brotherhood of man, and warned of the dangers of death and destruction for millions through World War III if peace is not quickly achieved in Korea.

Urging that American troops be returned home, the resolution concluded, "that our government sit down with the heads of the five great powers and remain seated until a workable arrangement for peace in the world is assured."

An all out effort to register Negroes to vote through the establishment of precinct organization, "regardless of which party they register under" was approved.

A fight back campaign on the civil liberties front was the main current that ran throughout the convention proceedings.

The convention was not without victories on the civil liberties front.

It was announced that for the first time in its history the Young Men's Christian Association had opened its doors to Negroes.

Through the efforts of R. L. Doyle, director of housing and local Elk leader Kermit Cagle housing was arranged at eight hotels and two motels.

Sunday memorial service was held in Harmon Park Auditorium with Rev. Jesse W. Coleman, convention chaplain, officiating.

At the service, tribute was paid to the late J. Finley Wilson, the architect of Negro Elkdom. Wilson built the national organization from less than 50,000 members in 1922 to a membership of 500,000 at the time of his death last year.

Bomb Thrown into Home of Kansas City Negro Family

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—A bomb was thrown today in the home of a Negro family living in a block which had previously been all white, police reported. This is the third or fourth time this has happened without any protective action by the police.

Miss Marlene Johnston, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charlie C. Critenden, saw the bomb sail through a window and she tossed it outside, through the front door. Seconds later it exploded, shattering windows in the house and in structures on each side.

Police said the bomb measured about 12 by six inches and was contained in a towel from which a fuse projected.

Officers revealed there had been "two or three similar incidents" since the Critendens moved into the house several months ago as the only Negro residents in the block.

WILLIE McGEE MEMORIAL TONIGHT WILL BE RALLY AGAINST GENOCIDE

—See Editorial, Page 5

Washington Parley to Push For FEPC Law, Truman Order

When members of the National Negro Labor Council and other supporters of a Fair Employment Practices Act gather in Washington Monday, they will press for two things:

• Passage of an FEPC law at this session of Congress, which winds up upon adjournment this year;

• Pending passage of the law, establishment by President Truman of an effective FEPC through Executive Order.

The delegation to Washington intends to request the Senate subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management, which has FEPC under consideration, to insist that Truman set up an FEPC at once while the measure goes through Congress.

A LONG FIGHT

The present Congress has had before it FEPC bills almost from the moment it convened in January, 1951.

In the Senate, Irving M. Ives (R-NY) threw a bill into the hopper, co-sponsored by several other Republicans, in January, 1951. The bill was referred to a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The subcommittee is headed by Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn), a leading member of Americans for Democratic Action.

A few months after Senator Ives and his Republican colleagues introduced their measure, Sen. Humphrey introduced a similar bill co-sponsored by a number of Northern Democrats. These two measures —Ives' bill is Senate No. 551, and Humphrey's is Senate No. 1732— are the chief proposals in the Senate.

While these bills have several weaknesses, it is the view of the National Negro Labor Council and other FEPC supporters that they should be fought for as they are, since opening the door to amendments would more likely result in crippling them. Essentially they can be effective weapons in the struggle against jimcrow barriers in employment.

In the House there are several FEPC measures, chief of which is one by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), one of the two Negro members of Congress.

Up to the beginning of this month, almost 16 months after the first measures were thrown into the legislative hopper, no action was taken in either House on any of the bills. Then, early this month, the Senate subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management, headed by Humphrey, held a public hearing at which many organizations expressed their support for FEPC.

The Committee has seven members, six of whom are co-sponsors of either the Ives or Humphrey measures. Sen. Humphrey has promised it would be reported favorably by the subcommittee. The time element is important, however.

After this, it goes to the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, headed by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont), also publicly on record for an FEPC. It must go through the full committee, and then be scheduled for floor debate.

NO HOUSE ACTION

In the House there has been no action whatever, as yet, on the issue.

As far as legislative action is concerned, then, the problem is immediate favorable action by the Senate subcommittee and by the whole committee.

Senate Majority Leader Ernest McFarland (D-Ariz), an avowed foe of FEPC, President Truman and Senators Humphrey and Murray are key figures for obtaining such action.

In the House, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass), as well as Truman, are key to forcing some action on the program.

Few issues in the nation's political liwe have had as broad a backing as has FEPC. Literally hundreds of national bodies, including such groups as CIO, AFL, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Farmers Union, major Protestant, Catholic and Jewish bodies —national and local—have declared for FEPC.

The demand is so powerful that both major parties have felt it necessary to put FEPC planks into their platforms. But the leaders of these parties, both of whom play footsie with the Southern tories in and out of Congress, have put these planks in as vote-catching devices, and not with any serious intent to fight for them.

Some leaders of powerful national bodies who formally back FEPC have also tended to soft-pedal the fight because they are tied to Truman's political kite and to his war program.

But the great masses of people in these organizations want FEPC and will fight for it. Their voices will be represented in Washington Monday when delegations present the FEPC petitions to Congress and the White House.

ASKS MOTHERS TO DEMAND WITHDRAWAL FROM KOREA

BUFFALO, May 21.—The mothers of America are urged to "arise" and "use our power" to "demand the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Korea," in a letter by "Incensed Mother" to the Buffalo Evening News.

The letter urges other mothers to "write, wire, phone or go to Washington," and declares that "this senseless slaughter and maiming of our boys has gone on long enough."

'THE ONLY REAL DEFENSE AGAINST THE ATOMBOMB'

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 21.—"The only real defense against the atom bomb," writes Mrs. Stella Gold to the Newburgh News, "is to make sure it does not fall." Her letter continues:

"The only way to make sure that children all over the world may enjoy many tomorrows is to work for peace. I don't think it is too late to sit down at the conference table and negotiate.

"I don't know for sure that it will work, but I'd rather take a chance on peace than gamble with the lives of millions."

NEWBURGH READER APPEALS FOR BIG-POWER PEACE TALK

powers, called together by the United Nations, is urged in a letter

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 21.—A peace conference of the big to the "Newburgh News" by "L.G." The letter declares:

"Isn't it about time that the peace of the world is treated with respect instead of the cheap sham that is going on at Panmunjom? Men have sacrificed their lives, soldiers are waiting patiently for results in these talks, prisoners are awaiting their return to their loved ones, parents are anxiously waiting and praying for an end to the fighting. Yet what are the world leaders doing in this great crisis?

"Mistakes have been made by all nations and leaders, and that is why today the whole world is living in fear of another more terrible holocaust.

"If we are truly working and striving for peace, as we are constantly told by propaganda from all sides, then why are all nations building atomic bombs, raising huge armies, experimenting with guided missiles, and otherwise disturbing the world with hate and confusion?

"If we are truly ever going to have a lasting peace, then let us urge the people of the world and world leaders to call a United Nations world peace conference as early as possible."

UE LOCAL URGES MEMBERS PROTEST THE SMITH BILL

SCHENECTADY, May 21.—The executive board of Local 301, United Electrical Workers, has voted to urge congressional defeat of the Smith bill to seize labor unions in event of strike, and the anti-labor measures sponsored by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn).

The UE local board said it would communicate its stand to New York Sens. Herbert Lehman and Irving Ives and Rep. Bernard Kearney. It said UE members will be urged to write their congressmen to protest the measures.

Rally Tonight in Phila. to Defend Fletcher Mills

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Trade union, fraternal, church and civic groups are joining a last ditch fight in Philadelphia to save Fletcher Mills, 24-year-old Negro fur worker and former sharecropper, from extradition to Alabama.

An emergency meeting tomorrow (Thursday) will be held at the Thankful Baptist Church, 15th and Daughin Sts.

Mills defended his life from a white landowner who tried to club him to death seven years ago. The white landowner was slightly injured.

Mills later escaped from a lynch mob.

His fight against extradition has been carried through nine state and federal courts by Civil Rights Congress. A final plea was turned down this month by the U.S. Supreme Court.

B'klyn Pastor Asks Truman Amnesty Smith Act Victims

The Rev. Dr. John Paul Jones, pastor of the Union Church of Bay Ridge Presbyterian and a sponsor of the National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, which takes place the afternoon of June 14 at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., in New York, recently wrote to President Truman as follows:

"It is not out of sympathy for Communists, whose doctrines I reject and deplore, but in the interests of consistency as a free people, and on behalf of our position of leadership in the free world, that I believe this amnesty would be both just and expedient."

Dr. Jones is a member of the board of the American Civil Liberties Union and a former president of the Brooklyn Division of the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

In commenting on this letter to President Truman, which appeared in the New York Times recently, Mrs. Peggy Dennis, at the National Amnesty Conference headquarters at 799 Broadway, said:

"We believe that the amnesty movement has great possibilities precisely because we are confident that there are many people and organizations throughout the country who will speak out and act for amnesty regardless of how their political beliefs may differ with those who are now being prosecuted and punished for holding minority political ideas today."

Mrs. Dennis is the wife of Eugene Dennis, who together with his co-leaders is now serving a five-year prison term under the Smith Act.

"It is obvious," Mrs. Dennis said, "that the national CIO, the conventions of the Amalgamated Clothing , of steel, of packinghouse, of fur, and more than 300 local trade unions, and the many church and mass organizations which have condemned the Smith Act, are not in sympathy with the ideas and principles of the Communist leaders who are the chief targets of the Smith Act.

"But in calling for the repeal of this Act these labor and progressive leaders are keenly aware of the danger of the Smith Act to all Americans. And we believe that one of the most effective ways to wipe the vicious reactionary Smith Act off the legislative books of Congress is to amnesty those who have been convicted, imprisoned and prosecuted under that act."

The National Amnesty Conference is sponsored by 52 American leaders in the spheres of politics, labor, arts, science and professions.

COMMUNIST PARTY EXPLAINS THE PERIL OF THE SMITH UNION-SEIZURE BILL

The Smith Bill is "undoubtedly the most dangerous anti-labor measure ever submitted to either branch of Congress," it is declared by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, in a letter to Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services. The first part of this letter appeared yesterday. The conclusion follows:

THE GREAT MASS of the American people are democratic and peace-loving. They have no taste for Wall Street's war adventures and imperialist aggression. They correctly believe that the American and Russian peoples should and can live in harmony together.

This anti-war spirit the masses in this country have shown time and again by their irresistible demand for the dismantling of U. S. armed forces upon the end of World War II; by their long resistance to universal military training; by their condemnation, according to the Gallup poll, of the Korean war as "utterly useless"; by their earnest desire to bring this needless slaughter to an early end; by their opposition to the growing Government influence of the Pentagon military clique; by their resistance to the use of the A-bomb in Korea; by their opposition to General MacArthur's hare-brained scheme of invading China, etc., etc.

War is not inevitable, but it will take powerful action by the democratic masses of our people to prevent it, by curbing the capitalist warmongers, headquarters Wall Street.

The monopolists base their policies upon the assumption that the reluctant, peace-loving American people must and can be forced, by demagogic trickery and ideological intimidation, into accepting monopoly capital's program of intensified exploitation; fascist-like reaction, imperialist aggression, and world war.

This is the basic purpose of such legislation as the Smith anti-strike bill, the Smith thought-control law, the Taft-Hartley slave labor Act, the McCarran concentration camp law, and the like. It is also the objective of such disgraceful groups as the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the McCarran sub-committee of the Senate, with their wild "Red" baiting, witchhunting, character assassination, and intimidation of everything and everybody democratic and peace-loving.

It is the purpose, too, of the present, totally unjustified status of "national emergency," under which every reactionary current in our country has taken on added strength.

It is by such sinister means and methods that the American people are being deluded, regimented, and forced into accepting or tolerating the present great war drive of Wall Street imperialism, with its

(Continued on Page 5)

CONRAD'S 'ROCK BOTTOM' SLANDERS NEGRO PEOPLE

ROCK BOTTOM. By Earl Conrad. Doubleday. New York. $3.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

From the title on, Earl Conrad's "Rock Bottom" is virulently insulting to the Negro people. This indictment will undoubtedly shock readers familiar with Earl Conrad's reputation as a white progressive writer on the struggles of the Negro people. But, we believe, a study of the methodology of "Rock Bottom" will confirm the charge.

The author has used the device of a contrived Negro woman character, Leeah Whitfield, talking out loud about her life and struggles. As the story emerges from Conrad's pen, however, what the reader gets is Conrad's own conception of the life, attitudes and character of the Negro people as a whole.

And this conception is one which is identical to the worst white supremacy stereotypes of a razor-wielding, lazy, shiftless, blindly superstitious, over-sexed people obviously fated, because of their failings, to remain enslaved forever.

True, there is a difference in approach. But it is not a meaningful difference which separates the fighter for equal righis from the white supremacist.

• • •

What Conrad has done, instead, is to cloak his chauvinism with a spurious "sociology." Like the Social Democratic New York Post, which regularly peddles near-pornography about drug addicts, homosexuals, lesbians, etc., under the pretense of studying social problems, Conrad threw in some vivid and valid data about the grinding oppression of the Negro people. But what remains for the reader, as Conrad takes Leeah Whitfield on her life's journey from Mississippi to Florida and north to Harlem, is one episode after another in which Negro men and women are portrayed as human dregs: "We were just garbage put with the garbage."

It may, at first glance, appear to be a harsh and unreasonable thing to say of a book by an author heretofore known as a champion of Negro liberation. But to this reader, the device of seeking immunity by putting into a Negro woman's mouth all of the ugly slanders against her people seemed like nothing more than the identical methods used by Streicher and Goebbels, too, against the Jews in Nazi Germany. There, too, an oppressed people were made to "confess" to all sorts of abominations for the delectation of an audience nurtured and fed on filth.

Almost without exception, every Negro and man or woman described in "Rock Bottom" is a pimp, racist, prostitute, gambler, or some form of racketeer. But over and above these individualized slanders is the larger crime against the Negro people.

Conrad portrays them as beasts. Oh, sure, he magnanimously indicts the white overlords for having brought the Negro people to this state. But animals they are, in this evil caricature. And even the white readers of "Rock Bottom" who may deplore the slaveholders' original sin might be expected to heave a sigh of relief at its close that the Negro people are pent up by force in the ghettoes of New York, Chicago and in their Southern prison.

In "Rock Bottom," the Negro people are beaten down, utterly defeated. Rebellion is manifest only in matters sexual, or in a Negro beating the white man at his own game in gambling, prostitution, etc.

True, it would be possible to select a phrase here, or an incident there, in which the struggle of the Negro people is for a moment properly focused. But these moments are swallowed in the overwhelming atmosphere of decay.

It may be argued, first, that in writing of this one Negro woman, the author was not attempting any generalizations, and second, that in describing the sordid features of life he was only carrying out the artist's obligation to shirk no truth, no matter how painful.

But these are specious arguments, rationalizations.

An author is not a passive instrument of fate. He selects his material. He chooses his characters. A novelist who portrays 20 Communists, let us say, and shows them as men and women of varying degrees of ability, character, etc., but always in terms of their work for a peaceful and socialist world, is keeping faith with reality. But an author who introduces one Communist into his novel, and endows him with every repugnant characteristic known to man, cannot plead that he was writing about just one man who "happens to be a Communist."

What is one to say, then, of Rock Bottom, in which not one but virtually all of the Negro people are portrayed as possessed by lesser or greater vices?

Is there any essential difference between the impact of this book and the Peglerian attack on the trade union movement which pretends that a few gangster misleaders of labor are typical of the whole?

Where in "Rock Bottom" is any sign of the Negro heroines patterned on Rosalee McGee, Mrs. Ingram or Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, whose militant battles against the Ku Klux terror against their husbands, brothers, sons read like epics? Where is there any consciousness of the organized Negro liberation movement, the steady development of Negro leadership and participation in the trade unions?

Instead, the reader is given the feeling that the "top," the corrupt, oppressing white rich man, and the Negro "rock bottom" are linked by sharing the same vices. This seemingly 'progressive' estimate permits a white 'liberal' both to deplore the corrupting influence of the white oppressor on the Negro people and to justify his own acceptance of the anti-Negro stereotype.

But it is the wnite slave-owner, Ku Kluxer, Dixiecrat who, down the years, created and propagated the anti-Negro slanders.

Now as to the author's 'responsibility' to dwell on the obscene and the abnormality in sex. There is no question of prudery or honesty here. In one extended sequence of "Rock Bottom" the author goes on at great length about the ward of a hospital in which women prostitutes are receiving treatment for venereal disease. He xpands (of course, the Negro woman, Leeah Whitfield, is 'telling' the story) on the prostitutes' lesbian sexual relationship among themselves as the reason for their failure to get cured.

Now, nobody can honestly say that this sequence has anything important or relevant to say about Leeah Whitfield's 'life.' It stands as near pornography, its "sociological" message nil.

Earl Conrad, the author of "Rock Bottom," is known as a white progressive writer whose work has dealt primarily with the liberation aspirations of the Negro people. Is it wrong, therefore, to write so critically and sharply against his present work? Of course not. It would be grievously wrong rather to defend "Rock Bottom" in order to not offend a "friend" of progressivism and the Negro people. But nothing save the author's own development and readiness precludes new volumes from his hand which correct the chauvinist misconceptions on which Rock Bottom was based.

It should at the same time be noted that white progressive readers of Conrad's work have no cause to be pious. Only upon reading "Rock Bottom," for instance, did this reader begin to examine his attitude of uncritical acceptance of Conrad's earlier, "Scottsboro Boy" in which, also, he now believes, the lingering and exaggerated emphasis on violence and sexual deviations detracted from the other material in the book.

There is no final, irrevocable understanding of the pitfalls of white chauvinism which permits the white progressive, whether writer, or audience, the luxury of complacency. But both can learn, both can admit error. We believe this book to be based on a profoundly erroneous, false view of the Negro people. This is not truth; it becomes slander disguised as truth.

A CONCERT OF HUNGARIAN MUSIC, PAST AND PRESENT

By BEN LEVINE

A concert of "Hungarian music past and present" was given Sunday night by the Bela Bartok Arts Association, at the Barbizon-Plaza Theatre. A short lecture by a young women, Rayna Hayim which helped considerably to throw light on the program.

The lecture was based mainly on the research work of Bela Bartok, beginning in 1905, in the folk music of Hungary and neighboring nations. Bartok established that what had passed for Hungarian folk songs in the 19th century was the pseudo-national "gipsy" music of popular songwriters, but that genuine Magyar melodies, dating back to the 12th century, had never been brought out of the villages until Bartok's 20-year research.

Just before this talk, the audience had heard Lizst's 12th Hungarian Rhapsody, four Bartok songs and a sonata of Kodaly's for cello and piano, and the performers had done their work with such love and understanding that the audience had enough material to appreciate Miss Hayim's talk.

Lucy Brown, pianist, played the Lizst Phapsody with what seemed a deliberate restraint, apparently to emphasize the melodic roots of Lizst's art rather than the virtuosity with which Lizst has been associated in the general (and in my own) mind.

Leslie Chabay brought a sweet tenor voice to the interpretation of the Bartok songs. An encore number, which Mr. Chabay told the audience came originally from the area around his own native village of Pecècs, was especially beautiful with the woodland notes which seem to run through this Magyar folk music.

The sonata, played with vigor and graceful ease by Kermit Moore, Negro cellist and Miss Brown, was the work of Zoltan Kodaly, a pupil of Bartok now living and working creatively in the new Hungary.

Four songs by Sandor Veress, were sung by Madeleine Gari, soprano. Veress is also a composer of the new Hungary.

The final number was Bartok's "Contrasts," played by Leonid Hambro, pianist; Roman Totenberg, violinist, and Eric Simon, Clarinetist.

Bartok died during World War II in poverty and obscuritp, an exile in the U. S. It took a socialist revolution in his native land to bring full recognition of his creative contribution to the national music of Hungary.

TODAY and TOMORROW!
Don't miss it!
"PAGEANT OF RUSSIA"
and
"HOUSE ON 92nd ST."
AMERICAN THEATRE
THIRD STREET, BET. Aves. B & C
Tel. AL 4-1661

NEW ISRAEL
STANLEY

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Enough People Do Not Know . . .

ENUS CHRISTIANI, a Negro graduate student at NYU, was shot dead by an NYU-hired armed guard just 10 days ago. He was a World War II veteran and a former football star for West Virginia State. He was unarmed. He was a leader in his community of the fight for fair employment practices. A hell of a guy. A real American. A fighter for what is right. A man who refused to be silent in the face of un-American jimcrow. He fought against the infamous registration form at NYU which forces prospective students to put down their "race, color and religion." At the campus affair where he was murdered he had angrily protested a "game" in which students were supposed to throw darts at the caricature of a Negro woman. He protested the degradation of Negro women. As a result, his wife, a Negro woman, is now a widow, and he is buried at the age of 36. The one who aimed at him, shot him dead and stood over his form with smoke coming out of his gun, is still on duty at NYU, still getting his salary, still carrying his gun on a campus in the country's biggest city. NYU officials have filled the chamber of the guard's revolver with two new bullets.

•

Freedom of the Press, 1952

The enormity of this crime and its meaning doesn't seem to have fully penetrated or we would be hearing much more about it. Bombarded though he may be through radio, television, movies, headlines, "comic strips" and speeches by generals and high officials with the concepts of quick death, wanton killings and racism, the average New Yorker given the facts on a case like this will react with a sense of outrage.

Enough people do not know the facts and there is a conspiracy to see that it stays that way. This paper gave the facts and their meaning and there is a growing movement to see that justice is won—not just a routine "protest" movement but something much more angry, something full to the brim and overflowing. There is a people's rally tonight at the Golden Gate.

To many New Yorkers, however, the whole Christiani affair was just a one-day headline, something about some student going "berserk" and having to be shot. And nothing more since then. That is our "free press" today.

A cop who shoots a bullet into an unarmed student—no matter what the alleged provocation manufactured by the racists—he is not "berserk." A Negro who protests jimcrow and gets shot dead—HE is berserk.

This "berserk" stuff is not new. Veterans of unemployment and hunger demonstrations in the depression may remember how Mayor Walker's cops would load them into the wagons and send them to Bellevue as "mental cases." The very word "berserk" has been historically used as a racist justification for white supremacist violence against Negroes who militantly fight for their rights.

•

In New Haven and Miami . . .

It is somberly interesting in this connection to read accounts of college students surging off their campus, and, in the midst of some collegiate fun, some few of them fighting police and destroying property. Nobody pulls a gun and shoots dead any of these unarmed youngsters. In New Haven a few Yale students surrounded a passing car, smashed the windows and ripped the tires, endangering life and destroying property. Right up here on Broadway Columbia kids ripped down fences at Barnard and kicked cops. In Miami, students battered down steel hurricane gates designed to safeguard people from the elements. Nobody would dream of shooting students dead no matter how foolish and destructive some of them might get while sowing their wild oats.

But at NYU when a Negro student gets angry about a vicious jimcrow caricature, an insult to his mother and his wife and 15,000,000 Americans, HE is shot dead just like that.

Hard to believe, isn't it?

Most people do not know. They will not get to know from the News and Mirror, the Tribune and Times, the Post and Journal and Telegram, the Brooklyn Eagle and Bronx Home News, the news commentators on radio and television.

Those of us who know must tell them. Every way we know how.

•

THIS IS TO acknowledge, with thanks, the $20 bill sent in for the paper's fund drive by "Devoted Fan."

Chicagoan Rips State Dep't Ban on Goodwill Travel

CHICAGO.—Secretary of State Dean Acheson has been asked whether he would consider "goodwill" and peace delegations from the United States as having "legitimate" business in Eastern European countries. The inquiry was made by Mandel Terman, Chicago businessmen and chairman of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, in a letter sharply denouncing the recently announced State Department restriction on travel to Eastern Europe.

Teman's letter stated:

"Millions of Americans, no less than millions of people throughout the world, must have been shocked at your recent announcement virtually banning travel to the countries of East Europe and to China.

HOW CAN ONE reconcile such action with the professed desire of the State Department for greater and freer international trade, exchange and travel? Or with the recent congressional and presidential declaration for peace and friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union? Does not such a policy itself impose the very 'iron curtain' against which you yourself have so often inveighed?

"Enforcement of your new policy on travel to the East, can result only in still greater scorn and contempt for America on the part of millions of people throughout the world, who will certainly not overlook the similarity to the same sort of restriction on travel imposed by Hitler on the people of Germany.

"We further ask an immediate and unequivocal answer to the following:

"Will your department grant passports to delegations of American students, businessmen, clergy, trade unionists and other interested in investigation of conditions in East Europe, and in bringing to those countries an expression of the desire of the American people for peace and friendship?

"Will your department grant passports to American citizens who are in fundamental disagreement with the policies of the State Department?"

Treat Chinese Like Hogs, Says Realty Outfit

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20 (FP).—The Southwood Improvement Club, whose vote kept a Chinese family from occupying the house they bought in the all-white residential area, is now conducting a campaign to get its members to sign agreements binding themselves never to sell heir property to a "non-Caucasian."

Club president L. D. Clements said: "This is a means of protecting the people of Southwood in view of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling against restrictive covenants. There has never been any racial prejudice in Southwood—we are merely protecting our property owners against racial incursion, the same as we would protect them against the invasion of hog ranches."

Mary Van Kleeck To Address Rally On Free Speech

Mary Van Kleeck, economist and sociologist, has accepted the invitation of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference to address its public meeting May 27 in defense of freedom of speech, it was announced yesterday by Clifford T. McAvoy, CEDC chairman.

The meeting, at the Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and Eighth Ave., will be one of a series of public actions being conducted by the CEDC in defense of the constitutional rights of the 16 Communists on trial under the Smith Act at Foley Square Federal Court.

Miss Van Kleeck, who was a departmental official in the U.S. Department of Labor in 1918-1919, is the author of several authoritative works on industrial relations and a member of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

From 1909 to 1948 she was director of Industrial Studies in the Russell Sage Foundation.

HOOT!

Tickets for both People's Artists Hootenannies, Sat., May 24, Children's Hoot (2:30 p.m.), "Sing Out" Hoot (8:30 p.m.), now on sale at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops Bookfair, Berliner's Music, Union Sq. Music, People's Art., 799 B'way. Children's Hoot—60c; "Sing Out" Hoot—$1.20. Tix also on sale at door, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Gurley Flynn

(Continued from Page 4)

one small table can be used for writing.

Gates is similarly in a crowded cell.

Industrial "meritorious time"—alloyed to prisoners who work in shops, has been denied to some of the Communists, on the technicality that they are not doing skilled work, but are doing clerical work.

Williamson, Stachel and Potash, who are not citizens, are also subject to a deportable order on the expiration of their prison sentences. This has resulted in what is called a "detainer" being attached to their detention papers which limits privileges. For instance, no prisoners with a "detainer" is allowed to work on the prison farms outdoors.

(To Be Continued)

TEXTILE UNIONIST JAILED FOR DEPORTATION BY GOV'T

BOSTON, May 21.—The Truman administration last week re-arrested Carl Latva, a 50-year old New Hampshire textile worker, whose appeal against deportation was recently rejected by the Board of Immigration appeals in Washington. Latva was jailed in East Boston at the Immigration Detention House and showed his passport and a ticket to Finland on the very day he received the Board's decision.

He is the first deportation victim to be re-arrested in this manner, and local civil rights leaders see in this action an attempt on the part of the government to test its power under the infamous March 10 decisions of the Supreme Court which allows the Attorney General to order anyone deported merely on his say so, and to deny bail of his orders is appealed.

Latva, alleged to have been a member of the Communist Party in 1934, is the father of two sons, both of them veterans. He is a loomfixer in a cotton plant in Wendell, N. H. and is an active union member. His wife, also a textile worker, was a delegate to the recent convention of the CIO textile union. They are grandparents of a seven-year old boy.

Eula Figueiredo, a garment worker, who is also under deportation orders ever since the denial of her appeal, called on all decent Americans, workers, liberals, foreign born and native born, citizen and non-citizen to support and protect these workers and their families. She pointed out that the forthcoming New England Conference for Protection of the Foreign Born which will be held Sunday afternoon, May 25, at 1 p.m. at the Creative Arts Workshop, 19 High Street (near South Station) would begin to organize a protest against the deportation terror.

A Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born will be established permanently at the conference.

Among sponsors of this conference are: William Harrison, Miss Florence Luscomb, Mr. and Mrs. Walter O'Brien, Dr. Bertha C. Reynolds, Prof. Vida D. Scudder and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith.

N. Y. Jewish Conference Organized

Over 500 delegates, assembled at the Hotel Statler Sunday afternoon, for the closing session of the first annual convention of the Manhattan Jewish Conference, voted to expand into the New York Jewish Conference, and elected Rabbi Shepherd Z. Baum, past State Chaplain of the Jewish War Veterans, as president.

Featured at the convention was the fight against the McCarran-Walter immigration bill, which a resolution carried unanimously branded as "racist and discriminatory."

Other officers elected are Nathan M. Padgug, chairman of the executive committee; Leon Quat, attorney, Chairman of the Administrative Board; Mrs. Sylvia Kulchin, treasurer; and the following vice-presidents: Maurice Ginsburg, Bernard Harkavy, Herbert Levine, Sy Pargament, Mrs. Charlotte Pascal, Miss Fifi Senzer and Miss Evelyn Starr.

UE MEMBER TELLS HOW FRAMEUP OF SMITH ACT VICTIMS IS BUILT IN CALIF.

By Federated Press

A rank and file electrical worker who sat on a "labor jury" observing the Smith Act trial of 15 men and women in Los Angeles gave his impressions of the proceedings in a letter to the editor, printed in UE News May 12.

The letter writer, Bill Rubens, and June St. Cyr were sent to observe the trial by their union, Local 1412, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, as part of a delegation of northern California unionists. Both work at the General Electric lamp works in Oakland.

"Our impressions, boiled down to a few words, were: If we hadn't been there ourselves—we wouldn't have believed it," Rubens wrote. "We kept on thinking—this kind/of trial just could't be happening here in the USA. But it was. It certainly was. . . .

"Neither the informers for the FBI, nor the Justice Department attorneys, brought out anything except that these 15 had certain ideas, certain views and opinions. The government introduced into the court records all kinds of quotations from books and pamphlets. Most of these pieces of literature were written from 25 to 100 years ago and none that we saw were written by the defendants themselves. What's more, when the lawyers for the defense got to cross-examine the government witnesses and got them to read a few more paragraphs from the same books and pamphlets, the meanings were considerably changed.

"It was just as if a company 'bird' was to read only the word 'struggle' from our union constitution and then claim that what the union really MEANS by this is to use force and violence against the employer, his property and his representatives in order to win our demands."

Rubens said his biggest shock came when the prosecution cited a UE strike against U. S. Motors plant in Los Angeles in December, 1946. ". . . Representatives from many AFL and CIO unions were on the picketline, which was officially led by the man who was the head of the CIO in L. A. This was Phillip Connelly of the L. A. Newspaper Guild, who is now one of the 15 defendants," Rubens recalled.

"The Los Angeles police, armed with steel helmets, gas masks, heavy riot clubs and tears, attacked the picketline without warning and sent 50 pickets to the hospital. A score of the CIO leaders on the picketline were arrested, including Phillip Connelly.

"It was developed under defense cross-examination at this trial that the strike was for purely economic demands. Even the FBI paid witness had to admit that the strike could have ended at any time if the company had signed the usual UE contract."

Despite this, the Justice Department attorneys argued that "advocating and taking part in strikes was subversive and part of a revolutionary plot which was made in Moscow," Rubens said. "Under questioning the Justice Department lawyers admitted that they were determined to use evidence of strikes as a basis of Smith Act prosecutions even if they couldn't link 'Communist influence' or 'Communist support' to such strikes.

"So the cat was out of the bag," Rubens said, adding that he was convinced that "in these conspiracy cases where ideas are on trial, the whole labor movement, including AFL and CIO, are next on the list if this succeeds."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

SEE FOR FREE—Joris Iven's great movie "Peace Will Win" at 77 Fifth Ave. at 8 p.m. Sponsored by Nature Friends of New York Local.

Coming

A MOST CORDIAL invitation to our friends and members to hear and greet Betty Gannett at our forum on "Racist Theories"—Friday, May 23—7:45 p.m. Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St. Entertainment. Donation 35c. Manhattan Labor Youth League.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "Slave Struggles and the Fall of Ancient Rome." A Marxist Analysis, with New Materials. Speaker: Henry Klein, Chairman: David Goldway. Refreshments on Sunday, May 25 at 8 p.m. Contr. $1 (½ price to students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

HOOTENANNY FOR THE KIDS Sat., May 24 2:30, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St., singing, dancing, games, refreshments. Admission 60c, incl. tax.

PEACE FESTIVAL Wednesday, May 28, St. Nicholas Arena. Full evening entertainment no speeches. Lloyd Gough in "Let the Railsplitter Awake," Nadyne Brewer in peace cantata with Unity and Queens Choruses, Gina in Indian dances, Chai Li-Chee in Chinese dances, Beulah Richardson—freedom poem. Dances from Greece, Israel, Soviet Union, Puerto Rico. Tickets at American Peace Crusade, 125 W. 72d St. Peace Festival Comm., 111 W. 42d St., Bookfair Jefferson School.

ENJOY THIS WEEKEND at a progressive camp—Nature Friends Camp Midvale at a price you can afford. Approximately $6 covers everything. Only one hour from New York City. All sports, folk and social dancing, entertainment for further information call TErhune 8-2180—Midvale, New Jersey.

James and Wyatt BLACKNALL killed in Yonkers . . .

Enus CHRISTIANI Murdered at N.Y.U. . . .

George CLAYBON Facing a Georgia chain gang . . .

SMITH ACT TRIALS To gag people's protest

Fight back

TONIGHT

WILLIE McGEE MEMORIAL AND RALLY AGAINST GENOCIDE

MRS. ROSALEE McGEE
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
CLAUDIA JONES
BELLA ABZUG
LEON STRAUS
BEULAH RICHARDSON
LAURA DUNCAN
AL MOSS

GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM
142nd St. and Lenox Ave.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
23 West 26 Street OR 9-1657
53 West 125 Street EN 9-8780
Admission 50 Cents

THERE IS STILL TIME

Register and Attend Classes All This Week

At The Frederick Douglass Educational Center

THURSDAY'S CLASSES

NEGRO WOMEN, Louise Jeffers .... 8:30 to 10:00 p.m.
THE PUERTO RICAN QUESTION, Jose Santiago .... 8:45 to 10:15 p.m.
POLITICAL ECONOMY, Louis A. Wheaton .... 7:00 to 8:30 p.m.
AFRICA: Its People, Problems and Struggles, W. Alphaeus Hunton .... 8:30 to 10:00 p.m.
THE NEGRO LIBERATION MOVEMENT, Bert Alves .... 7:00 to 8:30 p.m.

Fee $5.00 for 8 session term.

Registration 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. daily—Sat. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Frederick Douglass Educational Center
124 West 124th St. (near Lenox Ave.) UNiversity 5-7820

Korean POWs Prevented from Telling U. S. Reporters Their Story

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 103 (8 Pages) | New York, Thursday, May 22, 1952 | Price 10 Cents

U. S. Army commanders used armed guards yesterday to prevent Koje Island prisoners of war from telling their story to U. S. newsmen. The brass barred the journalists from hearing the prisoners' side of the events in the stockades in which 91 Koreans and Chinese and one American have been killed.

An interpreter told the Americans what the Koreans were saying. The word "screening" was heard several times, according to the press dispatches from Koje Island, Korea.

The total number of POWs slain was raised to 91 yesterday when the generals belatedly admitted that another Koje Island prisoner had been killed Saturday by armed guards. At the same time more than 500 prisoners at Pusan on the Korean mainland were being forcibly evacuated to Koje Island.

Until the demonstration against mistreatment by prisoners at Pusan on Tuesday, army commanders had been making the claim that Pusan was a model camp, holding prisoners whom the army had listed as "anti-Communist."

The newsmen were stopped from listening to POWs at Koje Island compound 76 where the latest slaying took place.

The incident took place at the compound gates. At the insistent demand of prisoners in other compounds, Big. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, new Koje commander, had granted permission for representatives of other stockades to confer with those in compound 76. The prisoners had demanded the right to see for themselves whether any of their representatives had been harmed.

Shortly after the conference began newsmen began to arrive in a weapons carrier. Five American soldiers, their M-1 rifle held at ready positioin, guarded the spot.

One of the prisoners shouted in English:

"Let us talk to these war correspondents."

U.S. army officers and the guards refused.

The POW then sought to pass a package of notes to the American newsmen but an armed guard snatched it away.

The prisoners then set up a chant for the right to tell their story. A U. S. sergeant shouted back, nearly hysterically, "Shut up! Shut up!"

At that point, a U. S. officer intervened and hustled the newsmen away from the area, and a short time later off the island altogether.

Strung across the wires near the gate was a banner reminding observers that Brig. Gen. Charles F. Colson, former commander, had admitted that 90 prisoners had been slain at Koje. Other banners demanded that the army command honor the agreement made by Colson for granting minimum decencies, such as writing paper and more medical attention, and an end to forcible screening.

Meanwhile, at UN headquarters in New York, UN representa-

(Continued on Page 6)

Chiang General Now Aide to U.S. Koje Chief

A former general of Chiang Kai-shek's has been assigned to Gen. Boatner, Koje Island commander, it was disclosed yesterday. Gen. Boatner withheld the name. The appointment raised new fears of cruelties at Koje. Some of the world's most infamous atrocity-ridden political prison camps were run by the Kuomintang when it used every conceivable method of torture and murder in the futile efforts to halt the victory of democracy in China.

Detroit Papers Say Auto Wages Will Be Cut by Escalator Clause

DETROIT, May 21.—All three local dailies are predicting that when the Bureau of Labor Statistics computations are made known some time this or next week, a million members of the United Automobile Workers will be subject to a cut of two cents an hour in wages.

BLS said this was indicated unless the price trend in the few final days of the period covered in the next index figures reverses the result.

If the cut goes through, it will be the first since March, 1950, the last time the auto workers suffered a reduction by two cents by application of the cost-of-living two-way escalator clause of their contract.

Whatever cut is worked out on the BLS basis will come parallel with the regular four-cent hourly improvement raise on June 1.

Prof. Cronbach Joins Fight for Rosenbergs

Prof. Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus of Social Ethics and Theology at Hebrew Union College and Institute of Jewish Religion, Cincinnati, has joined the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, the committee announced yesterday through its chairman, Joseph Brainin.

Brainin also announced that the Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, religious figure and Negro leader, and Rev. Harry F. Ward, Professor Emeritus of Christian Ethics at Union Theological Seminary and a former chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, had signed an amicus brief on behalf of a new trial for the Rosenbergs.

Among the religious leaders supporting efforts for a new trial, in addition to the above, are Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles; Rev. Frank Glenn White, New York; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, Los Angeles; Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston; Rev. Carl L. Crain, Los Angeles; Rev. Charles William Campbell, Albany; Rev. Stephen T. Fritchman, Los Angeles; Rev. Willard Uphaus, Connecticut, and Revs. Harold O. Schmidt and Howard Matson, Los Angeles.

Germans Lay Border Violence to West

BERLIN, May 21.—The German Democratic Republic today charged that incidents of violence were being provoked by the imperialists along the east-west German border.

After a session presided over by premier Otto Grotewohl, the National Front issued a communique which said:

"This hour of national emergency makes it necessary that the people of the German Democratic Republic raise its own national defense forces under the leadership of its best sons."

Titled "An Appeal to the German People," the communique accused West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer with plotting to divide Germany forever and with making West Germany "a colony of American imperialism under 'plague-general' Matthew B. Ridgway as Governor-General."

The National Front said, "Adenauer's policy has led to American-ordered border provocations, to sabotage and to murder of peace fighters, as a prelude to provocations for war."

The news agency, ADN, reported a western agent, working on orders of the "imperial western powers," shot and killed people's police officer Ulrich Krohon while he was on duty in Soviet zone territory. It said the murderer escaped in the vehicle of his "employers," waiting for him on the western side of the frontier.

Gov't Informer Remembers List of Books

By HARRY RAYMOND

Testimony of government witness John Lautner soared into the realm of fantasy in the Foley Square Smith Act trial yesterday. It reached a point of ridiculousness when the witness rattled off a long list of Marxist books and pamphlets he said newly-recruited Communist Party members were required to read and study during 1934-36 in West Manhattan study circles.

The study circles, Lautner stated, were held once a week for three weeks. He said defendant V. J. Jerome was one of the instructors. But the list of books cited by the witness would have been a sizable reading task for a six-month course for advanced students.

Defense attorney John T. McTernan objected time and time again that testimony by Lautner amounted to nothing more than "memories" of the witness and was in no way linked with the 18 defendants on trial.

Judge Edward J. Dimock permitted the testimony to stand in the record "subject to later connection."

Defense counsel Mary Kaufman repeated the objection to Lautner's testimony concerning his alleged activities as a West Manhattan Section Organizer "in the spring of 1935."

Judge Dimock permitted the testimony to stand. But he said

(Continued on Page 6)

Negro Elks Parley Urges Big 5 Meeting And Peace in Korea

By DON WHEELDIN

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 21.—Resolutions calling for an end to the Korean war, five power peace negotiations, Fair Employment Practices and registration of all potential Negro voters highlighted the closing sessions of the four day Pacific States Association convention of Negro Elks.

Final count of official delegates totalled 115 from 30 lodges and two area councils. Additionally there were more than three dozen temples and other groups represented by the women's auxiliary which met separately.

More than 10,000 persons were represented at the gathering.

The peace resolution stressed the essential fatherhood of God and international brotherhood of man, and warned of the dangers of death and destruction for millions through World War III if peace is not quickly achieved in Korea.

Urging that American troops be returned home, the resolution concluded, "that our government sit down with the heads of the five great powers and remain seated until a workable arrangement for peace in the world is assured."

An all out effort to register Negroes to vote through the establishment of precinct organization, "regardless of which party they register under" was approved.

A fight back campaign on the civil liberties front was the main current that ran throughout the convention proceedings.

The convention was not without victories on the civil liberties front.

It was announced that for the first time in its history the Young Men's Christian Association had opened its doors to Negroes.

Through the efforts of R. L. Doyle, director of housing and local Elk leader Kermit Cagle housing was arranged at eight hotels and two motels.

Sunday memorial service was held in Harmon Park Auditorium with Rev. Jesse W. Coleman, convention chaplain, officiating.

At the service, tribute was paid to the late J. Finley Wilson, the architect of Negro Elkdom. Wilson built the national organization from less than 50,000 members in 1922 to a membership of 500,000 at the time of his death last year.

Bomb Thrown into Home of Kansas City Negro Family

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—A bomb was thrown today in the home of a Negro family living in a block which had previously been all white, police reported. This is the third or fourth time this has happened without any protective action by the police.

Miss Marlene Johnston, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charlie C. Critenden, saw the bomb sail through a window and she tossed it outside, through the front door. Seconds later it exploded, shattering windows in the house and in structures on each side.

Police said the bomb measured about 12 by six inches and was contained in a towel from which a fuse projected.

Officers revealed there had been "two or three similar incidents" since the Critendens moved into the house several months ago as the only Negro residents in the block.

WILLIE McGEE MEMORIAL TONIGHT WILL BE RALLY AGAINST GENOCIDE

—See Editorial, Page 5

Washington Parley to Push For FEPC Law, Truman Order

When members of the National Negro Labor Council and other supporters of a Fair Employment Practices Act gather in Washington Monday, they will press for two things:

• Passage of an FEPC law at this session of Congress, which winds up upon adjournment this year;

• Pending passage of the law, establishment by President Truman of an effective FEPC through Executive Order.

The delegation to Washington intends to request the Senate subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management, which has FEPC under consideration, to insist that Truman set up an FEPC at once while the measure goes through Congress.

A LONG FIGHT

The present Congress has had before it FEPC bills almost from the moment it convened in January, 1951.

In the Senate, Irving M. Ives (R-NY) threw a bill into the hopper, co-sponsored by several other Republicans, in January, 1951. The bill was referred to a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The subcommittee is headed by Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn), a leading member of Americans for Democratic Action.

A few months after Senator Ives and his Republican colleagues introduced their measure, Sen. Humphrey introduced a similar bill co-sponsored by a number of Northern Democrats. These two measures —Ives' bill is Senate No. 551, and Humphrey's is Senate No. 1732— are the chief proposals in the Senate.

While these bills have several weaknesses, it is the view of the National Negro Labor Council and other FEPC supporters that they should be fought for as they are, since opening the door to amendments would more likely result in crippling them. Essentially they can be effective weapons in the struggle against jimcrow barriers in employment.

In the House there are several FEPC measures, chief of which is one by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), one of the two Negro members of Congress.

Up to the beginning of this month, almost 16 months after the first measures were thrown into the legislative hopper, no action was taken in either House on any of the bills. Then, early this month, the Senate subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management, headed by Humphrey, held a public hearing at which many organizations expressed their support for FEPC.

The Committee has seven members, six of whom are co-sponsors of either the Ives or Humphrey measures. Sen. Humphrey has promised it would be reported favorably by the subcommittee. The time element is important, however.

After this, it goes to the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, headed by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont), also publicly on record for an FEPC. It must go through the full committee, and then be scheduled for floor debate.

NO HOUSE ACTION

In the House there has been no action whatever, as yet, on the issue.

As far as legislative action is concerned, then, the problem is immediate favorable action by the Senate subcommittee and by the whole committee.

Senate Majority Leader Ernest McFarland (D-Ariz), an avowed foe of FEPC, President Truman and Senators Humphrey and Murray are key figures for obtaining such action.

In the House, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass), as well as Truman, are key to forcing some action on the program.

Few issues in the nation's political life have had as broad a backing as has FEPC. Literally hundreds of national bodies, including such groups as CIO, AFL, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Farmers Union, major Protestant, Catholic and Jewish bodies —national and local—have declared for FEPC.

The demand is so powerful that both major parties have felt it necessary to put FEPC planks into their platforms. But the leaders of these parties, both of whom play footsie with the Southern tories in and out of Congress, have put these planks in as vote-catching devices, and not with any serious intent to fight for them.

Some leaders of powerful national bodies who formally back FEPC have also tended to soft-pedal the fight because they are tied to Truman's political kite and to his war program.

But the great masses of people in these organizations want FEPC and will fight for it. Their voices will be represented in Washington Monday when delegations present the FEPC petitions to Congress and the White House.

ASKS MOTHERS TO DEMAND WITHDRAWAL FROM KOREA

BUFFALO, May 21.—The mothers of America are urged to "arise" and "use our power" to "demand the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Korea," in a letter by "Incensed Mother" to the Buffalo Evening News.

The letter urges other mothers to "write, wire, phone or go to Washington," and declares that "this senseless slaughter and maiming of our boys has gone on long enough."

'THE ONLY REAL DEFENSE AGAINST THE ATOMBOMB'

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 21.—"The only real defense against the atom bomb," writes Mrs. Stella Gold to the Newburgh News, "is to make sure it does not fall." Her letter continues:

"The only way to make sure that children all over the world may enjoy many tomorrows is to work for peace. I don't think it is too late to sit down at the conference table and negotiate.

"I don't know for sure that it will work, but I'd rather take a chance on peace than gamble with the lives of millions."

NEWBURGH READER APPEALS FOR BIG-POWER PEACE TALK

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 21.—A peace conference of the big powers, called together by the United Nations, is urged in a letter to the "Newburgh News" by "L.G." The letter declares:

"Isn't it about time that the peace of the world is treated with respect instead of the cheap sham that is going on at Panmunjom? Men have sacrificed their lives, soldiers are waiting patiently for results in these talks, prisoners are awaiting their return to their loved ones, parents are anxiously waiting and praying for an end to the fighting. Yet what are the world leaders doing in this great crisis?

"Mistakes have been made by all nations and leaders, and that is why today the whole world is living in fear of another more terrible holocaust.

"If we are truly working and striving for peace, as we are constantly told by propaganda from all sides, then why are all nations building atomic bombs, raising huge armies, experimenting with guided missiles, and otherwise disturbing the world with hate and confusion?

"If we are truly ever going to have a lasting peace, then let us urge the people of the world and world leaders to call a United Nations world peace conference as early as possible."

B'klyn Pastor Asks Truman Amnesty Smith Act Victims

The Rev. Dr. John Paul Jones, pastor of the Union Church of Bay Ridge Presbyterian and a sponsor of the National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, which takes place the afternoon of June 14 at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., in New York, recently wrote to President Truman as follows:

"It is not out of sympathy for Communists, whose doctrines I reject and deplore, but in the interests of consistency as a free people, and on behalf of our position of leadership in the free world, that I believe this amnesty would be both just and expedient."

Dr. Jones is a member of the board of the American Civil Liberties Union and a former president of the Brooklyn Division of the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

In commenting on this letter to President Truman, which appeared in the New York Times recently, Mrs. Peggy Dennis, at the National Amnesty Conference headquarters at 799 Broadway, said:

"We believe that the amnesty movement has great possibilities precisely because we are confident that there are many people and organizations throughout the country who will speak out and act for amnesty regardless of how their political beliefs may differ with those who are now being prosecuted and punished for holding minority political ideas today."

Mrs. Dennis is the wife of Eugene Dennis, who together with his co-leaders is now serving a five-year prison term under the Smith Act.

"It is obvious," Mrs. Dennis said, "that the national CIO, the conventions of the Amalgamated Clothing , of steel, of packinghouse, of fur, and more than 300 local trade unions, and the many church and mass organizations which have condemned the Smith Act, are not in sympathy with the ideas and principles of the Communist leaders who are the chief targets of the Smith Act.

"But in calling for the repeal of this Act these labor and progressive leaders are keenly aware of the danger of the Smith Act to all Americans. And we believe that one of the most effective ways to wipe the vicious reactionary Smith Act off the legislative books of Congress is to amnesty those who have been convicted, imprisoned and prosecuted under that act."

The National Amnesty Conference is sponsored by 52 American leaders in the spheres of politics, labor, arts, science and professions.

UE LOCAL URGES MEMBERS PROTEST THE SMITH BILL

SCHENECTADY, May 21.—The executive board of Local 301, United Electrical Workers, has voted to urge congressional defeat of the Smith bill to seize labor unions in event of strike, and the anti-labor measures sponsored by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn).

The UE local board said it would communicate its stand to New York Sens. Herbert Lehman and Irving Ives and Rep. Bernard Kearney. It said UE members will be urged to write their congressmen to protest the measures.

Rally Tonight in Phila. to Defend Fletcher Mills

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Trade union, fraternal, church and civic groups are joining a last ditch fight in Philadelphia to save Fletcher Mills, 24-year-old Negro fur worker and former sharecropper, from extradition to Alabama.

An emergency meeting tomorrow (Thursday) will be held at the Thankful Baptist Church, 15th and Daughin Sts.

Mills defended his life from a white landowner who tried to club him to death seven years ago. The white landowner was slightly injured.

Mills later escaped from a lynch mob.

His fight against extradition has been carried through nine state and federal courts by Civil Rights Congress. A final plea was turned down this month by the U.S. Supreme Court.

COMMUNIST PARTY EXPLAINS THE PERIL OF THE SMITH UNION-SEIZURE BILL

The Smith Bill is "undoubtedly the most dangerous anti-labor measure ever submitted to either branch of Congress," it is declared by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, in a letter to Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services. The first part of this letter appeared yesterday. The conclusion follows:

THE GREAT MASS of the American people are democratic and peace-loving. They have no taste for Wall Street's war adventures and imperialist aggression. They correctly believe that the American and Russian peoples should and can live in harmony together.

This anti-war spirit the masses in this country have shown time and again by their irresistible demand for the dismantling of U. S. armed forces upon the end of World War II; by their long resistance to universal military training; by their condemnation, according to the Gallup poll, of the Korean war as "utterly useless"; by their earnest desire to bring this needless slaughter to an early end; by their opposition to the growing Government influence of the Pentagon military clique; by their resistance to the use of the A-bomb in Korea; by their opposition to General MacArthur's hare-brained scheme of invading China, etc., etc.

War is not inevitable, but it will take powerful action by the democratic masses of our people to prevent it, by curbing the capitalist warmongers, headquarters Wall Street.

The monopolists base their policies upon the assumption that the reluctant, peace-loving American people must and can be forced, by demagogic trickery and ideological intimidation, into accepting monopoly capital's program of intensified exploitation; fascist-like reaction, imperialist aggression, and world war.

This is the basic purpose of such legislation as the Smith anti-strike bill, the Smith thought-control law, the Taft-Hartley slave labor Act, the McCarran concentration camp law, and the like. It is also the objective of such disgraceful groups as the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the McCarran sub-committee of the Senate, with their wild "Red" baiting, witchhunting, character assassination, and intimidation of everything and everybody democratic and peace-loving.

It is the purpose, too, of the present, totally unjustified status of "national emergency," under which every reactionary current in our country has taken on added strength.

It is by such sinister means and methods that the American people are being deluded, regimented, and forced into accepting or tolerating the present great war drive of Wall Street imeprialism, with its

(Continued on Page 5)

LILLIAN HELLMAN DEFIES UN-AMERICANS' WITCHHUNT

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Lillian Hellman, noted stage and screen writer, refused to say today whether she ever belonged to the Communist Party because her testimony "would hurt innocent people in order to save myself."

"I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashions," she told the House Un-American Committee at the resumption of its Hollywood smear.

Miss Hellman, who penned such hit plays as "The Children's Hour," "The Little Foxes," and "Watch on the Rhine," testified she is not a Communist now but refused to say whether she belonged to the party in the past.

She declined to say whether she was a party member three or more years ago because her answers might be "self-incriminating."

In a letter to Chairman John S. Wood (D-Ga), Miss Hellman had offered to "answer all questions about myself" if the committee agreed not to name other people with whom she had associated in the past.

She said she had "nothing to hide . . . and there is nothing in my life of which I am ashamed." But if she were forced to identify persons with whom she had "completely innocent" associations, she said, it might bring them "bad trouble."

The author wrote that she would have to refuse to answer any questions about herself if her request was not accepted.

"My counsel tells me that if I answer questions about myself I will have waived my rights under the Fifth Amendment and could be forced legally to answer questions about others," she said.

"I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashions," she added, "even though I long ago came to the conclusion that I was not a political person and could have no comfortable place in any political group.

"I do not like subversion or disloyalty in any form . . . but to hurt innocent people whom I

(Continued on Page 6)

LILLIAN HELLMAN

John Garfield Dies at 39

John Garfield, 39, stage and screen actor, was found dead of a heart attack yesterday in an actresses's apartment overlooking Gramercy Park.

Police rushed to the apartment of Iris Whitney, 36, actress and interpretive dancer, shortly after Garfield was declared dead at about 10 a.m.

Miss Whitney said Garfield played cards at a Manhattan Hotel all night Monday and had been up until 8:30 a.m. yesterday. She said she and Garfield had dinner Tuesday night at Luchow's.

In the spring of 1951 Garfield 'cooperated' with the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Two years before, in the fall of 1949, he had attacked the Committee's witchhunt against Hollywood progressives.

Despite his "cooperative" attitude, Garfield had great difficulty in getting jobs in the entertainment industry.

Progressive Party Calls Rank and File Peace Convention

The National Campaign Committee of the Progressive Party yesterday issued an official call for a great rank and file peace convention in Chicago July 4, 5 and 6. The call was accompanied by an unprecedented political party petition permitting the signatories to accredit their own delegates.

The "10 to 1" peace call petition, distrubuted to trade unions, Negro and other minority group organizations, small businessmen and farm groups, community, civic and fraternal bodies, invites "all who are sick of the senseless destruction and death in Korea, all who with to express their independence from the two corrupt old parties at the ballot box."

"Any 10 people who sign the credentials below," says the preamble to the call, "may designate a People's Delegate to prepare a program of action for peace and to nominate the only candidate in the 1952 election who offer Americans a chance to vote for peace."

"We, the undersigned," reads the petition, "greet the National Convention of the Progressive Party for Peace and want to take part in preparing a people's platform for peace, freedom and security."

The Chicago convention will not be a hand-picked, smoke-filled coup by political bosses. The Progressive Party delegates will not be mink-coat, deepfreeze, 5 percent grafters and defrauders. A vast people's election convention to confirm the Presidential nomination of Vincent R. Hallinan and the Vice-Presidential candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Negro woman editor, is being organized on a nationwide scale.

The official call of the Progressive Party said that "millions of voters are turning with disgust from both old parties. They know that the new faces of their Presidential candidates mirror the old bipartisan policy of war."

Ie declared that the Progressive Party "offers them a chance to vote for peace in 1952," for an end to the war in Korea now and the solving of "all outstanding differences by peaceful settlements," and for a "chance to vote for equality of the Negro people and protection of the civil rights of all minorities."

It called on the American voters to vote for a free labor movement and the chance to raise "our standards of living and to secure our welfare."

The call was signed by Elmer A. Benson, chairman, and C. B. Baldwin, secretary, of the Progressive Party.

Reproduction of the call to the Progressive Party's convention.

Typos Vote For Officers

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Woodruff Randolph ran for his fifth term as president of the AFL International Typographical Union today in the union's regular biennial election. Randolph was opposed by C. G. Sparkman of Detroit, who was defeated by Randolph in the last election two years ago by 7,500 votes. More than 70,000 members of the union cast ballots in more than 800 locals. Official results are expected to be announced here in about two weeks.

IT ALL STARTED AS A SIMPLE MATTER OF SHOPLIFTING

By AL RICHMOND

LOS ANGELES, May 21. — From November, 1940, to April, 1942, Nat Honig was wooed by FBI agents and he played hard to get, and then he succumbed—within a week after being involved in a shoplifting incident.

This saga was unfolded before the Smith Act trial jury as defense attorney A. L. Wirin began cross-examination of what the prosecution has said is probably its last witness.

A pale faced, flabby and fidgety man, Honig flushed as Wirin, with deft skill, extracted details of that embarrassing moment at the Frederick and Nelson Department Store in Seattle in April, 1941.

Q. In that department store did a store detective claim you had stolen a book?

A. Yes, I was so accused by a store detective.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Norman Neukom, who had been doing a jumping jack act all morning, leaped to his feet again and asked the witness be given a chance to explain.

"I, of course, denied I was doing any such thing," Honig explained. "It was accepted as such. I, of course, paid for the book.

(Continued on Page 6)

CIO Oil Union Paper Charges WSB Chiseled Down Strike Gains

DENVER, May 21.—The Oil Workers, organ of the striking International Oil Workers, CIO, declares across its front page "WSB Shoves 15 Cents Down Our Throats."

The paper of the largest organization in the 22-union CIO, independent, AFL coalition taking part in the oil fight, said the Wage Stabilization Board cut the 18-cent settlements that some of the unions won by striking and negotiations.

"WSB's action, in effect, forced the unions to curtail the highly successful two-week-old strike of 90,000 members of the OWIU and other oil union," says the paper.

"The striking workers had the companies against ropes. There is no doubt that had the unions and the companies been left free to fight it out alone, the unions would have won substantially large wage increases."

Although the strike is rounding out its third week, nearly two thirds of the strikers are still out.

Despite the "iron shackles forged by the WSB," the union organ said, the outcome is "in general a victory," and had it not been for the united front of unions "the wage settlements would have been on the basis of a 4.6 percent general raise."

The union also won 6 and 12 cent shift differentials in place of the 6 and 9 cents offered earlier.

Judge Waring Urges Pressure on Parties for Strong FEPC Planks

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

More than 2,500 delegates and visitors to 34th quadrennial conference of the A.M.E. Zion Church Tuesday night applauded the fighting address of retired Federal Judge J. Waties Waring at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Judge Waring, who attained national fame when he voided the "white primary" law in South Carolina, declared in his speech Tuesday that Negroes "hold the balance of political power," and urged the delegates "to demand that the two great parties nail to their mastheads that they believe in civil rights and equality for all."

The delegates should demand, the judge said, that the political conventions adopt strong civil rights planks, including a strong FEPC, protection of person and property and complete abolition of all military jimcrow.

The meeting representing almost 600,000 AME Zion Church members, was presided over by Senior Bishop William J. Walls of Chicago, whose remarks were infused with constant references to the fighting character of the denomination in matters of Negro rights.

Judge Waring recalled his role in the Clarendon County, S.C., case, brought by the NAACP to end segregation in elementary schools in the South. The case was recently sent back to the South Carolina Federal Court by the U.S. Supreme Court. Judge Waring in a dissenting opinion in the original ruling had held that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

"I believe my dissent is going to be sustained by the highest court of the land," the jurist declared.

Judge Waring attacked the "gradualists" and appeasers among both Negro and white groups, declaring, "There can be no equality in segregation. The separate but equal theory is a lot of hog wash."

The audience jumped to its feet in applause when the judge flayed "Uncle Toms and appeasers and those who get a few half way jobs and live easy, but stand in the way of many."

FREEDOM FIGHTERS

In a brief talk, Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood noted that Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were among the freedom fighters who were members of the Ame Zion church.

"The watchword of our great church is freedom," Bishop Spottswood told the cheering throng.

Mrs. Angie Dickerson, secretary of the William L. Patterson Defense Fund, informed the audience of the government's threat to reindict and try Patterson, Civil Rights Congress secretary, for contempt of Congress. Mrs. Dickerson hailed the support of Bishop Walls and Bishop H. T. Medford

(Continued on Page 6)

POINT OF ORDER

"Tricks"

By ALAN MAX

We suppose the recent outbreaks in prisons here at home were "propaganda tricks" too.

Earl Conrad's 'Rock-Bottom' —See Page 7

CHRISTIANI AND OTHER STUDENTS . . . See 'On the Scoreboard,' Page 7

Press Roundup

THE POST's columnist Robert S. Allen reports from Washington the depravity of officials of the misnamed Justice Department in Washington and San Francisco who "are secretly trying to indict an International Revenue official who played a leading role in exposing rascality in that scandal-riddled agency." These same characters are framing Communists and other progressives, too.

•

THE HERALD TRIBUNE editors show their pro-Wall Street bias twice today. First, they tell the tenants of Stuyvesant Town that they should accept the rent hike the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is trying to force on them. The Trib says the tenants may not like it, but they've got to do so. After all, Met has got to have an ever-increasing profit. The Trib also tries to convince its readers that the protests of the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, both "screened" and "unscreened," are nothing but a "Communist" plot. But the Trib does not complain that hundreds of POWs have been killed and wounded in a plot to keep them from expressing their natural desire to go home in any prisoner exchange.

•

THE TIMES has a long letter from a Japanese citizen datelined Boston, which should be must reading for all those who think Japan will willingly raise an army to pull Wall Street's chestnuts out of the fire in Asia.

Taro Taira, an anti-Communist taking graduate work in Boston university, makes it clear that the Japanese don't want rearmament, don't want to be involved in an anti-Chinese, anti-Soviet war. He emphasizes that they won't do it.

•

DAILY COMPASS columnist I. F. Stone exposes the phony "security" excuse the State Department has been using to deny passports to American citizens. "This myth of 'security' has now been exploded—and exploded by no less a personage than Mrs. Ruth Bielaski Shipley, chief of the Passport Division." When asked why she was refusing a passport to Rev. Edward Carpenter, an anti-Communist, Mrs. Shipley replied: "Dr. Carpenter knows the answer for our refusal of a passport. It is his political activities."

•

THE WORLD TELEGRAM's reactionary book reviewer, Sterling North, is forced to squirm over the slimy "confession" of Whittaker Chambers. For the record, North has to praise Chambers' book, but he has to say: "I also find it potentially dangerous to immature minds. It is quite possible that unbalanced young people actually will be induced to look upon Chambers as some sort of martyr or hero. . . ." North tells Chambers that "his huge royalties on this book should be a sufficient reward."

•

THE MIRROR is boasting about the praise it got from the Police Conference of the State of New York for its defense of the graft-ridden police department.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947 at the post office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
The Worker	1.50	2.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	$5.25	$9.00	$16.00
Daily Worker Only	4.50	8.00	14.00
The Worker	1.50	2.50	2.50

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

America's Political Prisoners

EIGHT LEADERS of the Communist Party, U. S. A., all members of the National Committee, are in prison, as a result of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision upholding the thought-control Smith Act last June 1. Seven of them went to prison to serve five-year sentences on July 2, 1951. These were **Eugene Dennis**, C. P. general secretary, and **John Gates**, editor of the Daily Worker, who are imprisoned at Atlanta Penitentiary; **Jack Stachel**, veteran Communist leader, whose incarceration is at Danbury House of Correction, Danbury, Conn.; **Irving Potash**, a leader of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union, is at Leavenworth, Kansas; **Carl Winter**, Michigan C. P. chairman, and John Williamson, C. P. labor secretary, are in the Lewisburg, Pa., U. S. Penitentiary; and **Benjamin J. Davis**, former City Councilman of New York City and a leader of the Negro people, is in the Terre Haute, Ind., Federal Penitentiary.

An eighth member of the national committee, **Gus Hall**, was seized three months later in Mexico City, returned to the U. S. A. and was sentenced to three more years on a contempt charge—totalling an eight-year sentence, to be served at Leavenworth Penitentiary, in Kansas.

•

ALL THE IMPRISONED leaders are allowed visits from wives or other relatives for two hours a month. Visitors are not allowed to bring written material or to make notes on their interviews unless they are scrutinized by a guard on departure. A prison guard listens to all conversations. They are allowed to discuss personal matters only. After a delegation of wives protested to Commissioner of Prisons Bennett in Washington prisoners were allowed to discuss and write about all such public affairs, national and international, as appear in the public press.

The prisoners and their wives were instructed **not to publish or use in any public way** any excerpts from their husbands' letters. If this order is violated, the prisoner will be denied all privileges, in punishment.

All of the prisoners are doing some type of work. **Dennis** is working in the greenhouse; **Gates** sweeps and cleans up around the place; **Potash** works in the kitchen and dining room; **Stachel** measures new inmates for clothing; **Winter** works as a clerk in the print shop.

Williamson works as a clerk in a machine shop. At first he was given heavier work but he has a bad back (a displaced disc) and was transferred to lighter work.

Potash, too, was started at heavier work which involved lifting, but was transferred later to lighter work.

Ben Davis was at first working in the library of the prison, but later was put to work checking prisoners' garments. This demotion is undoubtedly an effect of an expose which his lawyer, Harry Sacher, made of the jimcrow practices in this prison. U. S. Federal prisons segregate Negro prisoners. The honor system is applied only to whites in the Terre Haute Penitentiary.

•

LAWYERS have been able to visit the prisoners irregularly—many difficulties have been placed in their way. It is argued by the authorities that the case is closed, therefore that their lawyers have no further busines with them.

The five lawyers (Sacher, Isserman, McCabe, Crockett and Gladstein, who so courageously and ably defended these Communist leaders against the prejudiced and sadistic rulings of the fascist-like Judge Medina)—were themselves sentenced to prison for "contempt" and are now in prison. Proceedings to disbar these attorneys are pending in the states where they are admitted to the bar.

Other attorneys now defending the Communist Party in Washington, in the McCarran hearings, have been allowed to confer with Dennis, Gates, Winter, Williamson and Davis

Williamson sees a lawyer from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and Potash sees a lawyer from his union.

The imprisoned Communist leaders have access to the prison libraries, which vary in their facilities. We are advised that the Atlanta library is extremely poor and inadequate; the Lewisburg and Leavenworth libraries are somewhat better equipped, but not with the kind of serious reading matter these prisoners require. The imprisoned leaders are allowed to order two new books a month from publishers, at their own expense, the titles of which must be passed upon by the prison authorities. All books from Communist sources or even mildly progressive sources are barred. The new books, when they are delivered to the prisoner, must be read and turned in to the prison library before new books are ordered. It is a slow, "red tape" procedure, to get a few new books.

They are allowed to subscribe to one local newspaper of the place where the prison is located, and one from out of town.

They read the N. Y. Times and the N. Y. Herald Tribune and Ben Davis reads the Negro press. But they are not allowed to receive the Daily Worker, the People's World, any trade union journal, or even such liberal journals as the N. Y. Compass, The Nation and the New Republic.

Since all the other prison inmates receive newspapers from their home towns all over the country, and prisoners exchange their papers, the Communist leaders are able to read many daily newspapers covering the entire country. They are able to follow the news of the world, of course, from capitalist sources and viewpoint.

•

THEIR CORRESPONDENCE is limited to families, although other prisoners are allowed as many as five outside correspondents. This is discriminating against the Communist leaders. Every name they have suggested of friends, acquaintances, labor leaders, or community leaders, including ministers, has been rejected, after check by the FBI.

As far as we know, all the imprisoned Communist leaders are in reasonably good health, or at least none is seriously ill. Jack Stachel suffers from a permanent heart condition which could become serious under strain. He is over 50 years old.

Eugene Dennis recently underwent an operation in the prison to remove a growth inside his mouth, under the tongue. A specimen of the removed tissue was sent to N. Y. City and examined by a reliable cancer specialist. It was found to be non-malignant and is diagnosed as a harmless growth, known as leucaplacia. His mouth has healed completely; the stitches are all removed and he has gained some weight since the operation. He suffers occasionally from gall bladder attacks in prison.

These men are greatly liked and respected by the other prisoners, the majority of whom are poor people, many of them Negroes, who treat them as "political prisoners."

In spite of the lack of any such official status in U. S. prisons, the authorities are compelled, in spite of themselves, to treat them more and more as political prisoners, due to (1) the world interest in their case; (2) the growing campaign for repeal of the Smith Act and the campaign for amnesty for all Smith Act defendants.

On holidays, such as New Years, Christmas, and on their birthdays, thousands of people send cards of greetings, and although they are not delivered to the prisoners, it is known to all in the prison and in Washington that they have been received. Last Christmas over seven large canvas mail bags were reported delivered for Eugene Dennis alone.

The prison authorities exhibit extreme nervousness as to public criticism.

American prisons are overcrowded. Several of them—notably Atlanta, Leavenworth and Lewisburg, are old. Dennis is in a cell with seven, in which

(Continued on Page 8)

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

More Than Mink Coats, Deep Freezers Involved

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPRESSION has gotten around rather generally that the beneficiaries of the post-war looting of the government have been tinhorns like Gen. Harry Vaughan, Joe Nunan, Bill Bole, Lamar Caudle and a raft of shady but small business men.

Most newspaper readers were given the idea that big business, "legitimate" business, "respectable" business, did not stoop to such scandalous dealings. A lot of progressives went along with this notion because they figured that really big business, preoccupied with digesting its enormous "legal" profits, didn't need to operate in this twilight zone of favoritism, bribes and corruption.

That, in fact, was my own conclusion. After all, since the enactment of the Defense Production Act, the nation's biggest corporations—U. S. Steel, General Electric, General Motors, DuPont Chemicals, etc.—have received tax amortization benefits totalling twelve billion dollars to pay for new, modern plants, or for expanding their old ones, to which they and not the people retain title. In addition they have copped the vast profits of the armaments contracts, and, as James Allen points out in his book, Atomic Imperialism, they have the inside track in the nation's huge atomic industry.

But even the biggest of business, it seems, isn't above a little finagling to (as a witness before the Senate crime hearings put it) "make a fast buck."

That seems to be the case with the Newmont Mining Corp., which is the central holding company for the House of Morgan's interests in the field of minerals. Its board of directors includes Fred Searls, president, James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, and Gen. Lucius Clay. Its holdings include copper mines in the U. S., lead and zinc mines in Morocco, copper mines in South Africa, gold mines in Southern Rhodesia, cobalt mines in Uganda, and vanadium and uranium mines in Colorado, Canada and Africa.

Among the companies dominated by Newmont is the Magma Copper Co. Magma in turn wholly owns the San Manuel Copper Co. which is seeking a loan of $111,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance a new copper mine north of Tucson, Ariz.

RFC regulations provide that it cannot lend government money to a corporation if it is sufficiently rich to finance itself. Obviously Magma Copper Co. is wealthy enough to finance this operation. If not, there is always a Newmont, and behind Newmont stands Morgan.

Nevertheless, Jess Larson, chief of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, insists that RFC lend the money to San Manuel and contends there is no controlling link between Newmont and Magma.

The facts however show that Newmont and Magma have the same Wall Street offices and telephone number and are represented by the same legal staff. The chairman of the board of Newmont, Charles F. Ayer, was former president of Magma. A. J. McNab, now president of Magma has been a director of Newmont. Henry E. Dodge, vice president of Magma and San Manuel, has been vice president of Newmont. Gus Mrvicka, treasurer of Newmont, is also treasurer of Magma and San Manuel, as well as 20 other mining companies in which Newmont is interested.

Moreover, Newmont's president, Fred Searls, Jr., testifying last year before the Senate Interior Committee stated that Newmont "operates" Magma.

At that time Searls was chief metals adviser to war mobilizer C. E. Wilson. He was in something of a spot because the committee heard he was blocking government subsidies to mining companies not within the Morgan domain while strongly recommending subsidies to his own companies. In defending himself from this charge, Searls' foot slipped and he made what has since been regarded as a highly damaging admission.

So damaging, in fact, that Searls has written to Congress requesting that this part of his testimony be deleted. But significantly, he did not make this request until it appeared that RFC would be forced to deny San Manuel the $111,000,000 loan.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
***Negroes Demand Representation:* By Abner Berry**

Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treas.* — Charles J. Hendley

THE POW HOAX COLLAPSES

YOU COULD READ every single word printed yesterday by the two main New York papers, the New York Times and the Herald Tribune, and you would not find one single word that would tell you the most vital facts about the latest "riots" of POWs in Korea.

That fact, so carefully buried by both these papers, is that the "riot" in the Pusan prison camp came from the "screened" prisoners who, according to Washington and the Pentagon, "will resist forceful repatriation to China and North Korea."

It now turns out that these Chinese and Korean prisoners, screened and "interrogated" under the guns of the brutal Syngman Rhee police, are ready to resist the treatment imposed on them by the Pentagon generals.

It is not only the thousands of POWs at the hideous Koje Island prison camp who have risked their lives to tell the world that the Pentagon version of the POW story is a hoax; it is now also good "anti-Communist" Koreans and Chinese at the Pusan camp who are facing force and violence to convey the same message.

The Herald-Tribune editorializes that it is "unbearable for the Communists" to have to admit that the POW's don't want to go home.

But from the crass suppression of the latest facts in both the Times and Herald-Tribune it is clear that it is agonizing for the Pentagon and the pro-war press to admit that their POW story is a fraud on the American people.

• • •

THE RAGS OF THE WASHINGTON-PENTAGON hoax are flapping in the wind. They are shabby and bloody. For it is with this desperately manufactured issue that the Washington leadership is ruthlessly preventing a halt to the killing in Korea. With the Chinese and Koreans making concession after concession—on the 38th parallel, on the truce supervision, on the expanded air force issue—there was nothing left to prevent a truce. It was to meet this "peace crisis" that this POW issue was dished up, with the Geneva Convention rules concerning exchange of POWs spat upon by the Pentagon negotiators.

• • •

YESTERDAY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN again had the audacity to tell the American people and the world that he would not "buy a truce by "trafficking in human slavery." Truman was speaking these hypocrisies just at the moment when the desperate Korean and Chinese POWs at Pusan were depriving his words of the slightest foundation in truth or reality.

AS IF TO EMPHASIZE the Administration's determination to prevent any let-down in world tension, Truman referred boastfully to the new terrors of new atomic weapons. These, presumably, are to be added to the horrors which we have inflicted on the Korean and Chinese peoples.

We say "we," because so long as our nation—which has shown in dozens of polls that it despises Truman's war in Korea—permits the awful massacre in Korea to go on we cannot escape our moral complicity in these crimes. The Asian peoples, with germbombs in their hands as proof of their charges, with jelly-gasoline flames devouring their women and children, look at the American people with questioning and accusing eyes.

Now Truman brandishes some new instrument of mass murder in front of their eyes, while the Asian peoples await to see if our national conscience will swallow this promised atrocity too.

Again we urge a nationwide wave of protest against the further sabotage of a Korean truce over the fake POW issue. Every Congressman and Senator, every candidate for office, must be polled. Congress and the White House should hear from America now—end the Korean war!

A NOBLE MEMORIAL

A YEAR AGO, they strapped the heroic Mississippi Negro, Willie McGee to the electric chair and killed him.

One more brave man paid with his life on the altar of the blood-soaked "white supremacy" system.

The crime against Willie McGee and his family shocked the civilized world. Europe shook with demonstrations demanding his freedom. He died because the lynchers could not dare to admit the truth in this case.

Others have been martyred since then on the genocidal war which the "white supremacists" wage every hour against the Negro people of the USA—Enus Christiani of NYU being but the latest—the Blacknall brothers shot down in Yonkers....

Mrs. Rosalie McGee, dauntless widow of the martyred Willie McGee will speak, along with Claudia Jones, Negro woman leader facing a Smith Act frame-up, William Patterson and McGee's courageous attorney Bella Abzug, at at memorial tonight. We urge a big crowd at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142 and Lenox. Let us answer the would-be destroyers of the Negro people.

ONE YEAR AGO

Communists Explain Peril Of Smith Anti-Union Bill

(Continued from Page 2)

false pretenses that it is all for peace and national defense, with its atomic diplomacy and get-tough with Russia policies, with its squandering of untold billions for the creation of an enormous army, navy, and air force, and with its military bases all over the world. This is the path to Armageddon, catastrophic war and national ruin.

• • •

THE PROPONENTS OF THE SMITH BILL and of similar fascist-like legislation declare that it is necessary in order to curb the workers. They claim that the unions, in the present alleged national emergency, must of necessity be deprived of the right to strike. But this is a monstrous lie, a grave distortion of reality.

The truth is that the working class is the most responsible, democratic, and patriotic force in our nation. It can be fully trusted by the people at any and all times, to act in the most patriotic manner in using its right to strike. Its whole life justifies this statement.

The workers demonstrated fully their sense of national responsibility during Warld War II, when the country really was in critical danger, by adopting and carrying out faithfully a general no-strike pledge.

The fault of organized labor is not that it strikes against the national interests, but that it and its political allies do not come forward sufficiently active as the natural leaders of the nation.

And if the workers thus fail to move swiftly and effectively towards fulfilling this constructive and inevitable political leadership of the nation, it is primarily because most of the top trade union officials, the Greens, Murray's Wolls, Reuthers, Dubinskys, Harrisons, et al, who are themselves advocates and supporters of capitalism, have actually become working parts in the war-machine of American imperialism. It is on this basis that these misleaders are striving to keep the working class tied to the apron strings of the reactionary, pro-war, Democratic Party.

If the workers are now showing strong strike willingness, this is primarily because of the intolerable economic burdens placed upon them by rising living costs under inflation. This inflation is being deliberately cultivated by Congress and the Administration, in order to throw the burden of the war program upon the masses by slashing their living standards. The present strike militancy of the workers also indicates that they correctly realize that this country is in no danger whatever from military attack and that there is no genuine "national emergency."

The elements in this country who need curbing are not the workers, but the big monopolist who own the nation's industries and dominate the government. It is the latter who have plunged our country into its present mess both at home and abroad, who are blocking peace in Korea, and who are now heading our nation and the world toward overwhelming disaster. The moguls of industry must be bridled and their power finally broken, if the United States is to prosper and to avoid general catastrophe.

A generation ago President Wilson signified the menace of monopolist control of this country. Declaring that the national government had long been dominated by captains of industry, he said: "The government of the United States at present is a foster-child of the special interests." This monopoly control has been greatly intensified with the passage of the years. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in striving to pull the country out of the great crisis of 1929-33, which was brought about by the workings of monopoly capitalism, also lashed out against domination by the "economic royalists" and he promised to "drive the money changers out of the temple."

But the capitalist statesmen, Wilson and Roosevelt, did not and could not curb the power of the monopolists, muchless "drive them out of the temple." These are the historic tasks of the workers and their political allies. And they will get around to accomplishing them all in good time—much sooner, indeed, than the industrial kings of today can possibly imagine.

• • •

THE WORKERS, THE NEGRO PEOPLE, the poorer farmers, and the smaller middle class elements, comprise the democratic, peace-loving forces of the United States.

They constitute an overwhelming majority of our people, and they have the potential power to elect a truly democratic people's government.

Such a government, dedicated to peace, democracy, and the well-being of the people, would quickly put an end to the present tendencies toward a police state and world war. It would wipe out the disgraceful Jimcrow system; it would adopt an effective economic and political program of higher wages, shorter hours; it would develop greatly broadened systems of social insurance, health and education, and public works.

Above all, it would arrive at a friendly and democratic peace agreement with the USSR and the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia.. Its aim, too, would be to transform the United Nations into a peace organization, instead of what it is now now rapidly becoming, an American-dominated war alliance.

The imperative political need in these critical times for the United States is the formation of a great independent coalition of the organizations of the workers, Negro people, poorer farmers, lower city middle class, and other democratic strata. This combination, upon which the fate of the United States depends, is definitely on the political agenda in this country.

Its eventual crystallization is evidenced by the growing militancy of the workers, the progressive struggle of the Negro people, and the broad and deep currents of discontent among all the people at the way they are being exploited and abused by arrogant employers and crooked politicians. Unwittingly, the reactionaries are hastening the political awakening of these masses by insulting and enraging them with such outrageous measures as the Smith Act. Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad.

• • •

IN THE DEVELOPING Presidential election campaign, in which the people are to be given the choice in November between bipartisan reactionaries and warmongers, the workers should give special attention to the defeat of the Smith anti-labor bill. Every candidate ought to be made to state his position regarding it. The workers should defeat every one of them who supports this bill. Under no circumstances should the reactionaries be permitted to make this pro-fascist bill into law. Its rejection will be a major victory for democracy and peace.

There must be the fullest hearings on this bill, so that its reactionary character may be exposed and understood by the people. The fight against this pro-fascist legislation and the powerful forces behind, calls for united action of organized labor, the Negro people, and all other democratic elements.

Defeat the Smith Bill! Repeal the Smith, McCarran, and Taft-Hartley Acts! For happier, freer, more democratic United States, and for a world at peace!

Lillian Hellman

(Continued from Page 3)

knew many years ago in order to save myself is, to me, inhuman and indecent and dishonorable," she said.

Miss Hellman, a native of New Orleans who now lives in New York, gave the subcommittee a brief picture of her background, including the names of many of her plays which have been presented on Broadway and in motion pictures.

When counsel Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., asked her if she were "acquainted" with Martin Berkeley, a screen writer, she stopped testifying.

"I refuse to answer on grounds it might incriminate me," she said.

Berkeley, a stoolpigeon, at committee hearings on the West Coast last year, claimed Miss Hellman attended a 1937 Communist meeting in his Hollywood home when the Communist Party's "Hollywood section" first was organized.

Miss Hellman told Tavenner she would have to stand on the statements in her letter when he asked her if she ever attended any Communist Party meetings at Berkeley's Hollywood home.

"I would very much like to discuss this with you, Mr. Tavenner," she said. "It would be much fairer to myself."

"Were you ever a member of the Communist Party? Tavenner asked.

"I must refuse to answer," she replied.

"Are you now a member of the Party?" Tavenner persisted.

"No, Sir."

Wood commented that it would help if Miss Hellman would "fix the period of time" for which she could answer whether or not she belonged to the Party. She replied she would have to refuse to "fix the date."

Tavenner asked if the outbreak of war in Korea had any bearing on her answers.

"No, sir, I don't think so," she replied.

Asked what event did account for it, she replied:

"I refuse to answer."

Miss Hellman was excused after Tavenner said it was obvious the committee would get no "helpful testimony" from her.

NOW GOING ON
Clearance Sale
You'll find the best selections of
WRITINGS ON MARXISM
LENINISM HISTORY
SCIENCE BIOGRAPHY
LABOR MOVEMENT
FICTION NON-FICTION
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
Workers Bookshop
50 EAST 13th STREET
New York City 3
AL 4-6953
Open daily from 9 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

Unveiling Monument
NATHAN SHAFFER
Sun., May 25, 1952
at
New Montefiore Cemetery
for more information call
GR 7-2312
Man. Dist J.P.F.O.

Stuyvesant Court Hearing Delayed Week

Supreme Court Judge Ernest A. Hammer yesterday postponed arguments on motions involving the Metropolitan Life Insurance rent boost demands at Stuyvesant Town for one week. C. Frank Reavis, Metropolitan counsel, moved to set aside a Board of Estimate decision last Monday denying the landlord a $7.87 per room monthly rent increase.

Metropolitan is claiming that the board's 15 to 1 vote was a "breach" of contract the city signed in 1943 giving Metropolitan the right to "adjust rentals" on the basis of a 6 percent return on investment. The giant insurance trust claims it is earning less than 4 percent.

Three lawyers, all living in Stuyvesant Town, represented the 8,755 tenants. They are Reuben Schreiber, chairman of the legal committee of the Stuyvesant Town Joint Tenant Organization Committee, J. Harrington Harlow and Seymour K. Cummins.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Michael A. Castaldi defended the Board's vote against Metropolitan.

Twenty-five Stuyvesant Town families were present in court. During the dramatic Board meeting last Monday over 1,000 overflowed City Hall and on Tuesday when the City Council passed the Weisberger bill freezing rents at the 25,000 populated East Side project 300 families jammed the chambers.

Fur Workers' Resort Opens Season May 29

WHITE LAKE, N. Y., May 21.—The Fur Workers Resort here is opening this season May 29 with a staff of performers led by Martha Schlamme, the saprano folk singer. The staff will include Les Pine, satirist and playwright, and Leon Bibb, young Negro baritone. Joe Sargent, Ellis Pine and Mary Carver will give weekly plays. Also Joyce Mordecai, Negro dancer and actress, and Tanla Tasman, concert pianist will perform.

Jack Foner, educational and cultural director, will serve as coordinator and master of ceremonies.

Judge Waring

(Continued from Page 3)

during the recent trial.

Mrs. Waring spoke briefly, and Rev. W. P. Offord, church secretary of the NAACP, also addressed the meeting.

Conference sessions are also being held at the First AME Church of Brooklyn at McDonough and Thompkins streets, and will continue through the week.

Lincoln-Mercury Closed by Strike

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 21.—Paint and body workers at the Lincoln-Mercury plant of Ford Motor Co. went on strike here today, closing the plant.

The plant and body workers, members of Local 980 of the CIO United Auto Workers, struck when John Gallagher, a union committeeman, was fired.

IN MEMORIAM
With a bowed head and with a gnawing pain in my heart—I honor the memory of my beloved wife
ESTHER STEIN
on the first anniversary of her death—May 22, 1951
CHARLES STEIN

Calif. '15'

(Continued from Page 3)

There was no arrest."

Q. Were you taken to a police station?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you fingerprinted at the police station?

A. Yes.

Honig also told an involved story about having a charge account at the store to explain that he couldn't have really stolen the book, but it wasn't his custom he said to charge books and other personal items.

The story of Honig's dealings with the FBI came forth haltingly because he had given different versions in the half dozen times he had previously testified for the Justice Department.

With some difficulty it was established that in November, 1940, he received his first phone call from an FBI agent named "Dickstein." Honig claimed he told Dickstein that he did not wish to see him, and tried to put him off, but finally yielded.

"I agreed to see him," Honig related. "I don't know now just why."

He was hazy as to just when he did see Dickstein. It might have been a month, or a month and a half, or even three months after that first phone call, he said.

"As a matter of fact, didn't you see Mr. Dickstein within a week after the first telephone contact?" Wirin asked.

"Very possible," Honig replied, but his best recollection was that it didn't happen that soon.

Honig was then confronted with the record of his testimony in the second Harry Bridges deportation hearing in April, 1941. He then changed his mind, and corroborated the printed record that he saw Dickstein within a week of the first telephone conversation.

He went to the FBI offices, saw Dickstein and another agent named "Medalla," but told them has was not ready to talk about the Communist Party.

Q. Did you say, "this is my definite and final opinion?"

A. I believe I said that, substantially that.

There were more telephone calls. He continued to try to dodge his FBI pursuers. And then he succeeded a second time.

"All right," he said substantially over the phone, "I'll go up and see you again although I haven't changed my opinion."

Q. At this second visit did you agree to testify or give information?

A. I don't think so.

This contradicted his testimony at the Harry Carlisle deportation hearing in June, 1951, but corroboated his story at the Bridges hearing in April, 1941, when his memory was fresher.

With the wouldn't-talk version of the second visit with the FBI accepted, Wirin continued:

Q. Did he (Dickstein) tell you that as a loyal American you should give information to the FBI?

A. Something like that.

Q. You were not persuaded by that argument?

A. I didn't give information, so I guess I wasn't persuaded.

But he soon was persuaded—after his embarrassing encounter with the store detective.

Wirin ran into prosecution objections, sustained by Judge William C. Mathes, when he tried to introduce the characterization of Honig by Judge Charles B. Sears, presiding officer at the Bridges deportation hearing.

Sears found that the evidence tended to show Honig was guilty of pilfering, and dismissed his testimony as unreliable.

HOLD May 27
8 p.m.—Capitol Hotel
C. E. D. C.

Trial of '16'

(Continued from Page 1)

he believed it was time the prosecution produced evidence to connect the defendants with the testimony. Marks said he would do so. But he proceeded to question the witness about his alleged activities as a district organizer in West Virginia.

Lautner said he met defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in Charleston, W. Va., "in 1938 or 1939."

The witness said he saw defendants Betty Gannett, George Blake Charney "and others" at a December, 1949, Webster Hall meeting.

What this all had to do with the charge in the indictment that the defendants "conspired to teach and advocate overthrow of the United States government by force and violence" was not explained by either the witness or the government attorney.

A good amount of the direct examination of Lautner dealt with books and other literature which the witness said he and Party leaders endorsed when he was in the Communist Party.

Out of six books, magazine articles, pamphlets and newspaper excerpts introduced during the day as evidence by the prosecution, three were ruled inadmissible by the court on grounds that they were not connected by testimony with any of the defendants.

The trial session was interrupted for an hour and 5 minutes during the afternoon by a series of conferences between counsel and the judge in chambers. The press was barred from reporting the matters under discussion in the judge's chambers.

The trial recessed to continue Monday morning. On Friday morning, in the absence of the jury and without the defendants present, counsel will argue a motion to strike out all testimony of the first government witness, Louis F. Budenz.

UNITY
Adult Interracial Camp
DECORATION DAY WEEKEND
3 Full Days — $25
Thursday Through Sunday
Late Supper Thursday
Weekly Rates Reduced
$40 and $43
for info. write room 610, 1 Union Sq. N. Y. 3, N. Y. or call AL 5-0900, 0901

Classified Ads

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG MAN desires position; elevator operator, super's helper, plumber's assistant. Box 902, Daily Worker.

TRAVEL

TWO DRIVERS looking for ride to California this month. Write Box 907, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

CARRIER AIR CONDITIONER — ½ ton Orig. $429.95 til May 31st $288.95 Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819

SERVICES

(Upholstery)

SOFA rewebbed, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention, mornings 9-1. HYcamith 9-7207.

TELEVISION

TV SERVICE and installations immediate attention to all calls $3 plus parts. Call WA 7-3886.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied residents. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-0600

JIMMIE & MIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service, city, beach and country. UN 4-7707.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

tives began to question the whole policy of screening POWs. Joseph P. Lash, UN correspondent for the New York Post, reported yesterday, that UN diplomats feel that there has to be a clear-cut answer to the "implied admission" in the POW camp incidents "that the screening process has been carried on by force."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was quoted as saying that there is a difference between screening and "prisoners (who) had voluntarily come and asked our protection and volunteered they did not want to go back to Red soils."

Admittedly, the army command claim of 70,000 POWs who "voted" against repatriation is not based on voluntary requests but on screening processes which have resulted in clashes between armed guards and unarmed POWs.

UN diplomats, according to Lash, were also questioning the accuracy of the figure of 70,000. They pointed out that the generals used this figure at the same time that they admitted that the screening process had not been completed.

"These questions," Lash concluded, "do not originate with sources unfriendly to the U. S. The motive for the questions is genuine mystification mixed with fear that there has been another snafu."

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.
BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 West 34th St. (adj. Saks)
Suites 1101-1102 • LO 3-6319

Interior Decorator

TED ARCHER
Interior Decorator
"YOU CAN AFFORD GOOD TASTE"
146 6T. NICHOLAS AVE., N. Y. C.
Bet. 136 & 137 Sts. MO 6-3200
Furniture—Wood, Upholstered; Slip Covers, Drapes, Furniture (New and Used), Venetian Blinds, Lamps, Pictures and Oil Paintings.

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of Insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway CR 5-3826

Mill End Goods

LIQUIDATION SALE
$15,000 merchandise is being sacrificed. I want to sell everything before I close for the summer. Big reductions on every piece of wool, silk or cotton.
MILL END IMPORTS
80 E. 11th St. — Room 206
Open daily to 7 p.m. —During liquidation open Wed. & Thurs. to 9 p.m.

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
18 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists

UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office
ELI ROSS, *Optometrist*
Tel. NEvins 8-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9824
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention Reservations & Banquets

CONRAD'S 'ROCK BOTTOM' SLANDERS NEGRO PEOPLE

ROCK BOTTOM. By Earl Conrad. Doubleday. New York. $3.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

From the title on, Earl Conrad's "Rock Bottom" is virulently insulting to the Negro people. This indictment will undoubtedly shock readers familiar with Earl Conrad's reputation as a white progressive writer on the struggles of the Negro people. But, we believe, a study of the methodology of "Rock Bottom" will confirm the charge.

The author has used the device of a contrived Negro woman character, Leeah Whitfield, talking out loud about her life and struggles. As the story emerges from Conrad's pen, however, what the reader gets is Conrad's own conception of the life, attitudes and character of the Negro people as a whole.

And this conception is one which is identical to the worst white supremacy stereotypes of a razor-wielding, lazy, shiftless, blindly superstitious, over-sexed people obviously fated, because of their failings, to remain enslaved forever.

True, there is a difference in approach. But it is not a meaningful difference which separates the fighter for equal righis from the white supremacist.

• • •

What Conrad has done, instead, is to cloak his chauvinism with a spurious "sociology." Like the Social Democratic New York Post, which regularly peddles near-pornography about drug addicts, homosexuals, lesbians, etc., under the pretense of studying social problems, Conrad threw in some vivid and valid data about the grinding oppression of the Negro people. But what remains for the reader, as Conrad takes Leeah Whitfield on her life's journey from Mississippi to Florida and north to Harlem, is one episode after another in which Negro men and women are portrayed as human dregs: "We were just garbage put with the garbage."

It may, at first glance, appear to be a harsh and unreasonable thing to say of a book by an author heretofore known as a champion of Negro liberation. But to this reader, the device of seeking immunity by putting into a Negro woman's mouth all of the ugly slanders against her people seemed like nothing more than the identical methods used by Streicher and Goebbels, too, against the Jews in Nazi Germany. There, too, an oppressed people were made to "confess" to all sorts of abominations for the delectation of an audience nurtured and fed on filth.

Almost without exception, every Negro and man or woman described in "Rock Bottom" is a pimp, racist, prostitute, gambler, or some form of racketeer. But over and above these individualized slanders is the larger crime against the Negro people.

Conrad portrays them as beasts. Oh, sure, he magnanimously indicts the white overlords for having brought the Negro people to this state. But animals they are, in this evil caricature. And even the white readers of "Rock Bottom" who may deplore the slaveholders' original sin might be expected to heave a sigh of relief at its close that the Negro people are pent up by force in the ghettoes of New York, Chicago and in their Southern prison.

In "Rock Bottom," the Negro people are beaten down, utterly defeated. Rebellion is manifest only in matters sexual, or in a Negro beating the white man at his own game in gambling, prostitution, etc.

True, it would be possible to select a phrase here, or an incident there, in which the struggle of the Negro people is for a moment properly focused. But these moments are swallowed in the overwhelming atmosphere of decay.

It may be argued, first, that in writing of this 'one Negro woman, the author was not attempting any generalizations, and second, that in describing the sordid features of life he was only carrying out the artist's obligation to shirk no truth, no matter how painful.

But these are specious arguments, rationalizations.

An author is not a passive instrument of fate. He selects his material. He chooses his characters. A novelist who portrays 20 Communists, let us say, and shows them as men and women of varying degrees of ability, character, etc., but always in terms of their work for a peaceful and socialist world, is keeping faith with reality. But an author who introduces one Communist into his novel, and endows him with every repugnant characteristic known to man, cannot plead that he was writing about just one man who "happens to be a Communist."

What is one to say, then, of Rock Bottom, in which not one but virtually all of the Negro people are portrayed as possessed by lesser or greater vioes?

Is there any essential difference between the impact of this book and the Peglerian attack on the trade union movement which pretends that a few gangster misleaders of labor are typical of the whole?

Where in "Rock Bottom" is any sign of the Negro heroines patterned on Rosalee McGee, Mrs. Ingram or Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, whose militant battles against the Ku Klux terror against their husbands, brothers, sons read like epics? Where is there any consciousness of the organized Negro liberation movement, the steady development of Negro leadership and participation in the trade unions?

Instead, the reader is given the feeling that the "top," the corrupt, oppressing white rich man, and the Negro "rock bottom" are linked by sharing the same vices. This seemingly 'progressive' estimate permits a white 'liberal' both to deplore the corrupting influence of the white oppressor on the Negro people and to justify his own acceptance of the anti-Negro stereotype.

But it is the white slave-owner, Ku Kluxer, Dixiecrat who, down the years, created and propagated the anti-Negro slanders.

Now as to the author's 'responsibility' to dwell on the obscene and the abnormality in sex. There is no question of prudery or honesty here. In one extended sequence of "Rock Bottom" the author goes on at great length about the ward of a hospital in which women prostitutes are receiving treatment for venereal disease. He xpands (of course, the Negro woman, Leeah Whitfield, is 'telling' the story) on the prostitutes' lesbian sexual relationship among themselves as the reason for their failure to get cured.

Now, nobody can honestly say that this sequence has anything important or relevant to say about Leeah Whitfield's 'life.' It stands as near pornography, its "sociological" message nil.

Earl Conrad, the author of "Rock Bottom," is known as a white progressive writer whose work has dealt primarily with the liberation aspirations of the Negro people. Is it wrong, therefore, to write so critically and sharply against his present work? Of course not. It would be grievously wrong rather to defend "Rock Bottom" in order to not offend a "friend" of progressivism and the Negro people. But nothing save the author's own development and readiness precludes new volumes from his hand which correct the chauvinist misconceptions on which Rock Bottom was based.

It should at the same time be noted that white progressive readers of Conrad's work have no cause to be pious. Only upon reading "Rock Bottom," for instance, did this reader begin to examine his attitude of uncritical acceptance of Conrad's earlier, "Scottsboro Boy" in which, also, he now believes, the lingering and exaggerated emphasis on violence and sexual deviations detracted from the other material in the book.

There is no final, irrevocable understanding of the pitfalls of white chauvinism which permits the white progressive, whether writer, or audience, the luxury of complacency. But both can learn, both can admit error. We believe this book to be based on a profoundly erroneous, false view of the Negro people. This is not truth; it becomes slander disguised as truth.

A CONCERT OF HUNGARIAN MUSIC, PAST AND PRESENT

By BEN LEVINE

A concert of "Hungarian music past and present" was given Sunday night by the Bela Bartok Arts Association, at the Barbizon-Plaza Theatre. A short lecture by a young women, Rayna Hayim which helped considerably to throw light on the program.

The lecture was based mainly on the research work of Bela Bartok, beginning in 1905, in the folk music of Hungary and neighboring nations. Bartok established that what had passed for Hungarian folk songs in the 19th century was the pseudo-national "gipsy" music of popular songwriters, but that genuine Magyar melodies, dating back to the 12th century, had never been brought out of the villages until Bartok's 20-year research.

Just before this talk, the audience had heard Lizst's 12th Hungarian Rhapsody, four Bartok songs and a sonata of Kodaly's for cello and piano, and the performers had done their work with such love and understanding that the audience had enough material to appreciate Miss Hayim's talk.

Lucy Brown, pianist, played the Lizst Phapsody with what seemed a deliberate restraint, apparently to emphasize the melodic roots of Lizst's art rather than the virtuosity with which Lizst has been associated in the general (and in my own) mind.

Leslie Chabay brought a sweet tenor voice to the interpretation of the Bartok songs. An encore number, which Mr. Chabay told the audience came originally from the area around his own native village of Pecécs, was especially beautiful with the woodland notes which seem to run through this Magyar folk music.

The sonata, played with vigor and graceful ease by Kermit Moore, Negro cellist and Miss Brown, was the work of Zoltan Kodaly, a pupil of Bartok now living and working creatively in the new Hungary.

Four songs by Sandor Veress, were sung by Madeleine Gari, soprano. Veress is also a composer of the new Hungary.

The final number was Bartok's "Contrasts," played by Leonid Hambro, pianist; Roman Totenberg, violinist, and Eric Simon, Clarinetist.

Bartok died during World War II in poverty and obscuritp, an exile in the U. S. It took a socialist revolution in his native land to bring full recognition of his creative contribution to the national music of Hungary.

TODAY and TOMORROW!
Don't miss it!
"PAGEANT OF RUSSIA"
and
"HOUSE ON 92nd ST."
AMERICAN THEATRE
THIRD STREET, BET. Aves. B & C
Tel. AL 4-1483

THE NEW ISRAEL
STANLEY

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Enough People Do Not Know . . .

ENUS CHRISTIANI, a Negro graduate student at NYU, was shot dead by an NYU-hired armed guard just 10 days ago. He was a World War II veteran and a former football star for West Virginia State. He was unarmed. He was a leader in his community of the fight for fair employment practices. A hell of a guy. A real American. A fighter for what is right. A man who refused to be silent in the face of un-American jimcrow. He fought against the infamous registration form at NYU which forces prospective students to put down their "race, color and religion." At the campus affair where he was murdered he had angrily protested a "game" in which students were supposed to throw darts at the caricature of a Negro woman. He protested the degradation of Negro women. As a result, his wife, a Negro woman, is now a widow, and he is buried at the age of 36. The one who aimed at him, shot him dead and stood over his form with smoke coming out of his gun, is still on duty at NYU, still getting his salary, still carrying his gun on a campus in the country's biggest city. NYU officials have filled the chamber of the guard's revolver with two new bullets.

•

Freedom of the Press, 1952

The enormity of this crime and its meaning doesn't seem to have fully penetrated or we would be hearing much more about it. Bombarded though he may be through radio, television, movies, headlines, "comic strips" and speeches by generals and high officials with the concepts of quick death, wanton killings and racism, the average New Yorker given the facts on a case like this will react with a sense of outrage.

Enough people do not know the facts and there is a conspiracy to see that it stays that way. This paper gave the facts and their meaning and there is a growing movement to see that justice is won—not just a routine "protest" movement but something much more angry, something full to the brim and overflowing. There is a people's rally tonight at the Golden Gate.

To many New Yorkers, however, the whole Christiani affair was just a one-day headline, something about some student going "berserk" and having to be shot. And nothing more since then. That is our "free press" today.

A cop who shoots a bullet into an unarmed student—no matter what the alleged provocation manufactured by the racists—he is not "berserk." A Negro who protests jimcrow and gets shot dead—HE is berserk.

This "berserk" stuff is not new. Veterans of unemployment and hunger demonstrations in the depression may remember how Mayor Walker's cops would load them into the wagons and send them to Bellevue as "mental cases." The very word "berserk" has been historically used as a racist justification for white supremacist violence against Negroes who militantly fight for their rights.

•

In New Haven and Miami . . .

It is somberly interesting in this connection to read accounts of college students surging off their campus, and, in the midst of some collegiate fun, some few of them fighting police and destroying property. Nobody pulls a gun and shoots dead any of these unarmed youngsters. In New Haven a few Yale students surrounded a passing car, smashed the windows and ripped the tires, endangering life and destroying property. Right up here on Broadway Columbia kids ripped down fences at Barnard and kicked cops. In Miami, students battered down steel hurricane gates designed to safeguard people from the elements. Nobody would dream of shooting students dead no matter how foolish and destructive some of them might get while sowing their wild oats.

But at NYU when a Negro student gets angry about a vicious jimcrow caricature, an insult to his mother and his wife and 15,000,000 Americans, HE is shot dead just like that.

Hard to believe, isn't it?

Most people do not know. They will not get to know from the News and Mirror, the Tribune and Times, the Post and Journal and Telegram, the Brooklyn Eagle and Bronx Home News, the news commentators on radio and television.

Those of us who know must tell them. Every way we know how.

•

THIS IS TO acknowledge, with thanks, the $20 bill sent in for the paper's fund drive by "Devoted Fan."

McGEE MEMORIAL TONIGHT WILL FIGHT GENOCIDE

A people's demonstration to end the wave of anti-Negro genocidal murders and attacks will be held tonight (Thursday) at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142 St. and Lenox Ave. at 7:30 p.m.

The meeting, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, will honor the memory of Willie McGee, innocent Negro worker executed in Mississippi a year ago. His heroic widow, Mrs. Rosalee McGee, who has fulfilled her pledge to her martyred husband to "keep on fighting," will be the featured speaker.

The meeting will also voice its demand for an end to thought-control Smith Act prosecutions "aimed at destroying the right to protest, speech and assembly of all peace-loving Americans, Negro and white."

Other speakers will include William L. Patterson, CRC head; Claudia Jones, Communist Party leader now on trial in New York under the Smith Act; Mrs. Bella Abzug, the white woman attorney who braved lynch terror in the south to defend McGee, and Leon Straus, executive secretary, Furriers Joint Board.

Also scheduled to appear are Negro and white participants in the struggles for McGee.

Beulah Richardson, Negro poet and actress, and Laura Duncan and Al Moss, Negro singers, will perform. Tickets at 50 cents each are available at CRC national and state offices, 23 W. 26 St., OR 9-1657, at Harlem CRC, 53 W. 125 St., EN. 9-8750, and at the box office at Golden Gate Ballroom tonight.

Negro Pastor to Address Rally On Free Speech

Reverend Harold S. Williamson, Negro clergyman and minister of the Church of the Rugged Cross, Jersey City, N. J., and Dr. Edward Barsky, surgeon, will join the group of prominent persons who will address the free speech rally May 27 sponsored by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, at Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and 8 Ave.

Clifford T. McAvoy, New York State legislative director of the UE and CEDC chairman, will preside at the rally.

Other speakers will be George A. Parker, Washington attorney; Mary Van Kleeck, sociologist; Dr. Harry F. Ward, educator and lecturer; Father Charles William Campbell of Albany, and Albert Pezzati, trade union leader.

James and Wyatt
BLACKNALL
killed in Yonkers . . .

Enus
CHRISTIANI
Murdered at N.Y.U. . . .

George
CLAYBON
Facing a Georgia chain gang . . .

SMITH ACT TRIALS
To gag people's protest

Fight back
TONIGHT
WILLIE McGEE
MEMORIAL
AND RALLY
AGAINST
GENOCIDE

MRS. ROSALEE McGEE
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
CLAUDIA JONES
BELLA ABZUG
LEON STRAUS
BEULAH RICHARDSON
LAURA DUNCAN
AL MOSS

GOLDEN GATE
BALLROOM
142nd St. and Lenox Ave.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
23 West 26 Street OR 9-1657
53 West 125 Street EN 9-8750
Admission 50 Cents

Mary Van Kleeck To Address Rally On Free Speech

Mary Van Kleeck, economist and sociologist, has accepted the invitation of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference to address its public meeting May 27 in defense of freedom of speech, it was announced yesterday by Clifford T. McAvoy, CEDC chairman.

The meeting, at the Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and Eighth Ave., will be one of a series of public actions being conducted by the CEDC in defense of the constitutional rights of the 16 Communists on trial under the Smith Act at Foley Square Federal Court.

Gurley Flynn

(Continued from Page 4)

one small table can be used for writing.

Gates is similarly in a crowded cell.

Industrial "meritorious time"—allowed to prisoners who work in shops, has been denied to some of the Communists, on the technicality that they are not doing skilled work, but are doing clerical work.

Williamson, Stachel and Potash, who are not citizens, are also subject to a deportable order on the expiration of their prison sentences. This has resulted in what is called a "detainer" being attached to their detention papers which limits privileges. For instance, no prisoners with a "detainer" is allowed to work on the prison farms outdoors.

(To Be Continued)

HOOT!

Tickets for both People's Artists Hootenannies, Sat., May 24, Children's Hoot (2:30 p.m.), "Sing Out" Hoot (8:30 p.m.), now on sale at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops Bookfair, Berliner's Music, Union Sq. Music, People's Art., 799 B'way. Children's Hoot—60c; "Sing Out" Hoot—$1.20. Tix also on sale at door, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Grand Jury Quizzes Heads Of District 65

David Livingston, president, and Jack Paley, secretary-treasurer of District 65, Distributive, Office and Professional Workers, appeared yesterday for one hour before a special grand jury which is prying into the union's affairs. The federal prosecutor's office is engaged in a fishing expedition for a frameup. The union officers brought four large cartons of union documents with them.

Student Freedom Rally Tomorrow

The New York Intercollegiate Conference for Peace, Academic Freedom, and an end to Discrimination, in conjunction with the Committee for Student's Rights at Brooklyn College (pending recognition), will hold a rally tomorrow (Friday) to protest the recent attacks on academic freedom and student's rights at Queens College, Brooklyn College and New York University.

The rally will be held at the Pythian Temple, 70 St. and Broadway, at 7:30 p.m.

The New York Intercollegiate conference is a recently organized group which stresses the need for the participation of all students in the fight to protect their rights as students and as citizens of the United States. The group is composed of students of varying backgrounds and ideas.

TEXTILE UNIONIST JAILED FOR DEPORTATION BY GOV'T

BOSTON, May 21.—The Truman administration last week re-arrested Carl Latva, a 50-year old New Hampshire textile worker, whose appeal against deportation was recently rejected by the Board of Immigration appeals in Washington. Latva was jailed in East Boston at the Immigration Detention House and showed his passport and a ticket to Finland on the very day he received the Board's decision.

He is the first deportation victim to be re-arrested in this manner, and local civil rights leaders see in this action an attempt on the part of the government to test its power under the infamous March 10 decisions of the Supreme Court which allows the Attorney General to order anyone deported merely on his say so, and to deny bail of his orders is appealed.

Latva, alleged to have been a member of the Communist Party in 1934, is the father of two sons, both of them veterans. He is a loomfixer in a cotton plant in Wendell, N. H. and is an active union member. His wife, also a textile worker, was a delegate to the recent convention of the CIO textile union. They are grandparents of a seven-year old boy.

Eula Figueiredo, a garment worker, who is also under deportation orders ever since the denial of her appeal, called on all decent Americans, workers, liberals, foreign born and native born, citizen and non-citizen to support and protect these workers and their families. She pointed out that the forthcoming New England Conference for Protection of the Foreign Born which will be held Sunday afternoon, May 25, at 1 p.m. at the Creative Arts Workshop, 19 High Street (near South Station) would begin to organize a protest against the deportation terror.

A Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born will be established permanently at the conference.

Among sponsors of this conference are: William Harrison, Miss Florence Luscomb, Mr. and Mrs. Walter O'Brien, Dr. Bertha C. Reynolds, Prof. Vida D. Scudder and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith.

N. Y. Jewish Conference Organized

Over 500 delegates, assembled at the Hotel Statler Sunday afternoon, for the closing session of the first annual convention of the Manhattan Jewish Conference, voted to expand into the New York Jewish Conference, and elected Rabbi Shepherd Z. Baum, past State Chaplain of the Jewish War Veterans, as president.

Featured at the convention was the fight against the McCarran-Walter immigration bill, which a resolution carried unanimously branded as "racist and discriminatory."

Other officers elected are Nathan M. Padgug, chairman of the executive committee; Leon Quat, attorney, Chairman of the Administrative Board; Mrs. Sylvia Kulchin, treasurer; and the following vice-presidents: Maurice Ginsburg, Bernard Harkavy, Herbert Levine, Sy Pargament, Mrs. Charlotte Pascal, Miss Fifi Senzer and Miss Evelyn Starr.

UE MEMBER TELLS HOW FRAMEUP OF SMITH ACT VICTIMS IS BUILT IN CALIF.

By Federated Press

A rank and file electrical worker who sat on a "labor jury" observing the Smith Act trial of 15 men and women in Los Angeles gave his impressions of the proceedings in a letter to the editor, printed in UE News May 12.

The letter writer, Bill Rubens, and June St. Cyr were sent to observe the trial by their union, Local 1412, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, as part of a delegation of northern California unionists. Both work at the General Electric lamp works in Oakland.

"Our impressions, boiled down to a few words, were: If we hadn't been there ourselves—we wouldn't have believed it," Rubens wrote. "We kept on thinking—this kind of trial just couldn't be happening here in the USA. But it was. It certainly was. . . .

"Neither the informers for the FBI, nor the Justice Department attorneys, brought out anything except that these 15 had certain ideas, certain views and opinions. The government introduced into the court records all kinds of quotations from books and pamphlets. Most of these pieces of literature were written from 25 to 100 years ago and none that we saw were written by the defendants themselves. What's more, when the lawyers for the defense got to cross-examine the government witnesses and got them to read a few more paragraphs from the same books and pamphlets, the meanings were considerably changed.

"It was just as if a company 'bird' was to read only the word 'struggle' from our union constitution and then claim that what the union really MEANS by this is to use force and violence against the employer, his property and his representatives in order to win our demands."

Rubens said his biggest shock came when the prosecution cited a UE strike against U. S. Motors plant in Los Angeles in December, 1946. ". . . Representatives from many AFL and CIO unions were on the picketline, which was officially led by the man who was the head of the CIO in L. A. This was Phillip Connelly of the L. A. Newspaper Guild, who is now one of the 15 defendants," Rubens recalled.

"The Los Angeles police, armed with steel helmets, gas masks, heavy riot clubs and tears, attacked the picketline without warning and sent 50 pickets to the hospital. A score of the CIO leaders on the picketline were arrested, including Phillip Connelly.

"It was developed under defense cross-examination at this trial that the strike was for purely economic demands. Even the FBI paid witness had to admit that the strike could have ended at any time if the company had signed the usual UE contract."

Despite this, the Justice Department attorneys argued that "advocating and taking part in strikes was subversive and part of a revolutionary plot which was made in Moscow," Rubens said. "Under questioning the Justice Department lawyers admitted that they were determined to use evidence of strikes as a basis of Smith Act prosecutions even if they couldn't link 'Communist influence' or 'Communist support' to such strikes.

"So the cat was out of the bag," Rubens said, adding that he was convinced that "in these conspiracy cases where ideas are on trial, the whole labor movement, including AFL and CIO, are next on the list if this succeeds."

THERE IS STILL TIME
Register and Attend Classes All This Week
At The Frederick Douglass Educational Center

THURSDAY'S CLASSES
NEGRO WOMEN, Louise Jeffers .... 8:30 to 10:00 p.m.
THE PUERTO RICAN QUESTION, Jose Santiago .... 8:45 to 10:15 p.m.
POLITICAL ECONOMY, Louis A. Wheaton .... 7:00 to 8:30 p.m.
AFRICA: Its People, Problems and Struggles, W. Alphaeus Hunton .... 8:30 to 10:00 p.m.
THE NEGRO LIBERATION MOVEMENT, Bert Alves .... 7:00 to 8:30 p.m.

Fee $5.00 for 8 session term.
Registration 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. daily—Sat. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Frederick Douglass Educational Center
124 West 124th St. (near Lenox Ave.) UNiversity 5-7820

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

SEE FOR FREE—Joris Iven's great movie "Peace Will Win" at 77 Fifth Ave. at 8 p.m. Sponsored by Nature Friends of New York Local.

Coming

A MOST CORDIAL invitation to our friends and members to hear and greet Betty Gannett at our forum on "Racist Theories"—Friday, May 23—7:45 p.m. Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St. Entertainment. Donation 35c. Manhattan Labor Youth League.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "Slave Struggles and the Fall of Ancient Rome." A Marxist Analysis, with New Materials. Speaker: Henry Klein, Chairman: David Goldway. Refreshments on Sunday, May 25 at 8 p.m. Contr. $1 (½ price to students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

HOOTENANNY FOR THE KIDS Sat., May 24 2:30, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St., singing, dancing, games, refreshments, Admission 60c, incl. tax.

PEACE FESTIVAL Wednesday, May 28, St. Nicholas Arena. Full evening entertainment no speeches. Lloyd Gough in "Let the Railsplitter Awake," Nadyne Brewer in peace cantata with Unity and Queens Choruses, Gina in Indian dances, Chai Li-Chee in Chinese dances, Beulah Richardson—freedom poem, Dances from Greece, Israel, Soviet Union, Puerto Rico. Tickets at American Peace Crusade, 125 W. 72d St. Peace Festival Comm., 111 W. 42d St., Bookfair Jefferson School.

ENJOY THIS WEEKEND at a progressive camp—Nature Friends Camp Midvale at a price you can afford. Approximately $6 covers everything. Only one hour from New York City. All sports, folk and social dancing, entertainment for further information call TErhune 5-2160—Midvale, New Jersey.